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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

EXTRACTS from the Votes *and* Proceedings *of the* AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *held at* PHILADELPHIA, *on the 5th of* September, 1774.

Publiſhed by Order of the CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, October 14, 1774.

The CONGRESS came into the following RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, the Britiſh parliament, claiming a power of right to bind the people of America by ſtatute, in all caſes whatſoever, hath in ſome acts expreſly impoſed taxes on them, and in others, under various pretences, but in fact for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, hath impoſed rates and duties payable in theſe colonies, eſtabliſhed a board of commiſſioners, with unconſtitutional powers, and extended the juriſdiction of courts of admiralty, not only for collecting the ſaid duties, but for the trial of cauſes merely ariſing within the body of a county.

And whereas, in conſequence of other ſtatutes, judges, who before held only eſtates at will in their offices, have been made dependant on the crown alone for their ſalaries, and ſtanding armies kept in time of peace. And it has lately been reſolved in parliament, that by force of a ſtatute, made in the 35th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. coloniſts may be tranſported to England, and tried there upon accuſations for treaſons, and miſpriſions or concealments of treaſons, committed in the colonies; and by a late ſtatute, ſuch trials have been directed in caſes therein mentioned.

And whereas, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, three ſtatutes were made, one intituled, "An act to diſcontinue, in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time, as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize, at the town, and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America;" another intituled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England;" and another intituled, "An act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England." And another ſtatute was then made, "for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, &c." All which ſtatutes are impolitic, unjuſt and cruel, as well as unconſtitutional, and moſt dangerous and deſtructive of American rights.

And whereas aſſemblies have been frequently diſſolved, contrary to the rights of the people, when they attempted to deliberate on grievances; and their dutiful, humble, loyal and reaſonable petitions to the crown for redreſs, have been repeatedly treated with contempt by his Majeſty's miniſters of ſtate.

The good people of the ſeveral colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, juſtly alarmed at theſe arbitrary proceedings of parliament and adminiſtration, have ſeverally elected, conſtituted and appointed Deputies, to meet and ſit in general congreſs in the city of Philadelphia, in order to obtain ſuch eſtabliſhment, as that their religion, laws and liberties may not be ſubverted: Whereupon the Deputies ſo appointed being now aſſembled, in a full and free repreſentation of theſe colonies, taking into their moſt ſerious conſideration the beſt means of attaining the ends aforeſaid, do, in the firſt place, as Engliſhmen, their anceſtors, in like caſes have uſually done, for aſſerting and vindicating their rights and liberties, DECLARE,

That the inhabitants of the Engliſh colonies in North-America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and the ſeveral charters or compacts, have the following RIGHTS.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 1. That they are entitled to life, liberty and property; and they have never ceded to any ſovereign power whatever, a right to diſpoſe of either without their conſent.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 2. That our anceſtors, who firſt ſettled theſe colonies, were, at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties and immunities of free and natural born ſubjects, within the realm of England.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 3. That by ſuch emigration they by no means forfeited, ſurrendered, or loſt any of thoſe rights, but that they were, and their deſcendants now are, entitled to the exerciſe and enjoyment of all ſuch of them, as their local and other circumſtances enable them to exerciſe and enjoy.

Reſolved, 4. That the foundation of Engliſh liberty and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legiſlative council: And as the Engliſh coloniſts are not repreſented, and from their local and other circumſtances cannot properly be repreſented in the Britiſh Parliament, they are entitled to a free and excluſive power of legiſlation in their ſeveral provincial Legiſlatures, where their right of repreſentation can alone be preſerved, in all caſes of taxation and internal polity, ſubject only to the negative of their Sovereign, in ſuch manner as has been heretofore uſed and accuſtomed: But from the neceſſity of the caſe, and a regard to the mutual intereſts of both countries, we cheerfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh Parliament, as are, bona fide, reſtrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its reſpective members, excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raiſing a revenue on the ſubjects in America without their conſent.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 5. That the reſpective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more eſpecially to the great and ineſtimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage, according to the courſe of that law.

Reſolved, 6. That they are entitled to the benefit of ſuch of the Engliſh ſtatutes, as exiſted at the time of their colonization; and which they have, by experience, reſpectively found to be applicable to their ſeveral local and other circumſtances.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 7. That theſe, his Majeſty's colonies, are likewiſe entitled to all the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or ſecured by their ſeveral codes of provincial laws.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 8. That they have a right peaceably to aſſemble, conſider of their grievances, and petition the King; and that all proſecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the ſame, are illegal.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 9. That the keeping a ſtanding army in theſe colonies, in times of peace, without the conſent of the legiſlature of that colony in which ſuch army is kept, is againſt law.

Reſolved, N. C. D. 10. It is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to good government, and rendered eſſential by the Engliſh conſtitution, that the conſtituent branches of the legiſlature be independant of each other; that, therefore, the exerciſe of legiſlative power in ſeveral colonies, by a council appointed, during pleaſure, by the crown, is unconſtitutional, dangerous, and deſtructive to the freedom of American legiſlation.

All and each of which the aforeſaid deputies, in behalf of themſelves, and their conſtituents, do claim, demand, and inſiſt on, as their indubitable rights and liberties; which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their own conſent, by their repreſentatives in their ſeveral provincial legiſlatures.

In the courſe of our inquiry, we find many infringements and violations of the foregoing rights; which, from an ardent deſire that harmony and mutual intercourſe of affection and intereſt may be reſtored, we paſs over for the preſent, and proceed to ſtate ſuch acts and meaſures as have been adopted ſince the laſt war, which demonſtrate a ſyſtem formed to enſlave America.

Reſolved, N. C. D. That the following acts of parliament are infringements and violations of the rights of the coloniſts; and that the repeal of them is eſſentially neceſſary, in order to reſtore harmony between Great-Britain and the American colonies, viz.

The ſeveral acts of 4 Geo. III. ch. 15 and 34. 5 Geo. III. ch. 25. 6 Geo. III. ch. 52. 7 Geo. III. ch. 41 and 46. 8 Geo. III. ch. 22. which impoſe duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American ſubject of trial by jury, authoriſe the judges certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages, that he might otherwiſe be liable to, requiring oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips and goods ſeized, before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, and are ſubverſive of American rights.

Alſo 12 Geo. III. ch. 24, intituled, "An act for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's dock-yards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition and ſtores." Which declares a new offence in America, and deprives the American ſubject of a conſtitutional trial by jury of the vicinage, by authoriſing the trial of any perſon, charged with the committing any offence deſcribed in the ſaid act out of the realm, to be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm.

Alſo the three acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for ſtopping the port, and blocking up the harbour of Boſton, for altering the charter and government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that which is intituled, "An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice," &c.

Alſo the act paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion for eſtabliſhing the Roman catholic religion in the province of Quebec, aboliſhing the equitable ſyſtem of Engliſh laws, and erecting a tyranny there, to the great danger, from ſo total a diſſimularity of religion, law and government, to the neighbouring Britiſh colonies, by the aſſiſtance of whoſe blood and treaſure the ſaid country was conquered from France.

Alſo the act paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion, for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

Alſo, that the keeping a ſtanding army in ſeveral of theſe colonies, in time of peace, without the conſent of the legiſlature of that colony in which ſuch army is kept, is againſt law.

The CONGRESS, *from time to time, paſſed the following* RESOLVES:

Reſolved, That this Congreſs do approve of the oppoſition made by the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to the execution of the late acts of parliament; and if the ſame ſhall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in ſuch caſe, all America ought to ſupport them in their oppoſition.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this body, that the removal of the people of Boſton into the country would be not only extremely difficult in the execution, but ſo important in its conſequences, as to require the utmoſt deliberation before it is adopted. But in caſe the provincial meeting of that colony ſhall judge it *abſolutely* neceſſary, it is the opinion of this Congreſs, that all America ought to contribute towards recompenſing them for the injury they may thereby ſuſtain; and it will be recommended accordingly.

Reſolved, That this Congreſs do recommend to the inhabitants of the colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to ſubmit to a ſuſpenſion of the adminiſtration of juſtice, where it cannot be procured in a legal and peaceable manner, under the rules of the charter, and the laws founded thereon, until the effects of our application for a repeal of the acts, by which their charter rights are infringed, is known.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That every perſon or perſons whomſoever, who ſhall take, accept, or act under any commiſſion or authority, in anywiſe derived from the act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, changing the form of government, and violating the charter of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, ought to be held in deteſtation and abhorrence by all good men, and conſidered as the wicked tools of that deſpotiſm, which is preparing to deſtroy thoſe rights, which God, nature and compact have given to America.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the people of Boſton and the Maſſachuſetts-Bay be adviſed ſtill to conduct themſelves peaceably towards his Excellency General Gage, and his Majeſty's troops now ſtationed in the town of Boſton, as far as can poſſibly conſiſt with their immediate ſafety, and the ſecurity of the town; avoiding and diſcountenancing every violation of his Majeſty's property, or any inſult to his troops; and that they peaceably and firmly perſevere in the line in which they are now conducting themſelves on the defenſive.

Reſolved, That the ſeizing, or attempting to ſeize, any perſon in America, in order to tranſport ſuch perſon beyond the ſea, for trial of offences committed within the body of a county in America, being againſt law, will juſtify and ought to meet with reſiſtance and repriſal.

SATURDAY, October 22.

Reſolved, As the opinion of the Congreſs, that it will be neceſſary that a Congreſs ſhould be held on the 10th day of May next, unleſs the redreſs of grievances, which we have deſired, be obtained before that time.—And we recommend that the ſame be held at the city of Philadelphia, and that all the colonies in North-America chuſe deputies as ſoon as poſſible, to attend ſuch Congreſs.

TUESDAY, October 25, 1774.

Reſolved, That the congreſs in their own names, and in behalf of all thoſe whom they repreſent, do preſent their moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe truly noble, honourable and patriotic advocates of civil and religious liberty, who have ſo generouſly and powerfully, tho' unſucceſsfully, eſpouſed and defended the cauſe of America, both in and out of parliament.

A Copy of the letter to General Gage was brought into Congreſs, and agreeable to order, ſigned by the Preſident, and is as follows:

SIR, *Philadelphia, October* 10, 1774.

THE inhabitants of the town of Boſton have informed us, the repreſentatives of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in all the colonies, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, that the fortifications erecting within that town, the frequent invaſions of private property, and the repeated inſults they receive from the ſoldiery, have given them great reaſon to ſuſpect a plan is formed very deſtructive to them, and tending to overthrow the liberties of America.

Your Excellency cannot be a ſtranger to the ſentiments of America, with reſpect to the late acts of Parliament, under the execution of which thoſe unhappy people are oppreſſed; the approbation univerſally expreſſed of their conduct, and determined reſolution of the colonies, for the preſervation of their common rights, to unite in their oppoſition to thoſe acts:—In conſequence of theſe ſentiments, they have appointed us the guardians of their rights and liberties, and we are under the deepeſt concern, that whilſt we are purſuing every dutiful and peaceable meaſure, to procure a cordial and effectual reconciliation between Great-Britain and the colonies, your Excellency ſhould proceed in a manner that bears ſo hoſtile an appearance, and which even thoſe oppreſſive acts do not warrant.

We intreat your Excellency to conſider, what a tendency this conduct muſt have to irritate and force a people, however well diſpoſed to peaceable meaſures, into hoſtilities, which may prevent the endeavours of this Congreſs to reſtore a good underſtanding with a parent ſtate, and may involve us in the horrors of a civil war.

In order therefore to quiet the minds, and remove the reaſonable jealouſies of the people, that they may not be driven to a ſtate of deſperation, being fully perſwaded of their pacific diſpoſition towards the King's troops, could they be aſſured of their own ſafety, we hope, Sir, you will diſcontinue the fortifications in and about Boſton, prevent any further invaſions of private property, reſtrain the irregularities of the ſoldiers, and give orders that the communications between the town and country may be open, unmoleſted and free.

Signed by order and in behalf of the General Congreſs,
PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſident.

[*For the* ASSOCIATION, *&c. ſee the* POSTSCRIPT.]

REED's MAPS

Of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA,
With a BOOK to explain the ſame,
ARE TO BE SOLD, BY
NICHOLAS BROOKS, in Philadelphia.

AUCTION OF BOOKS

WILL commence on Wedneſday evening, the 4th of November, 1774, and continue for eight or ten evenings ſucceſſively, by ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Auctionier, at his Auction Room, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. In this collection there are great variety of BOOKS, in arts, ſciences, hiſtory, divinity, biography, voyages, travels, novels and entertainment. Printed Catalogues will be delivered at the time and place of ſale.

Thoſe who chooſe to take the chance of the public prices by Auction, are requeſted to ſend the Books to ſaid BELL, that they may be printed in the next Catalogue.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

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By the HARRIOT Packet, Captain LEE, *arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.*

WARSAW, Auguſt 10.

THEY have begun fixing the different departments of the Permanent Council, which are contained in five articles: In the firſt, the prerogative and power of the King will be ſettled: The ſecond limits the number of Members to forty, including the King; and theſe are to be choſen out of the Senate and the Equeſtrian Order: The third decrees, that theſe Members can only be choſen by the Dyet, and that their power can laſt but from one Dyet to another: The fourth determines, that the election of a King ſhall for the future only be made in open Dyet: And the fifth grants the King a guard of 2000 men, and the four regiments of guards will be under their reſpective Generals. Since laſt Monday it has been debated in the Delegation, whether the Diſſidents ſhould be admitted into this Council; but all the Aſſembly, particularly Mr. Wilczewſki, oppoſed it.

Leghorn, Auguſt 17. They write from Corſica, that the Rebels, ſo far from being intimidated by the late examples that have been made, continue to act in a moſt deſperate manner. They aſſemble by hundreds in the mountains and inacceſſible foreſts, from whence it is impoſſible to drive them. The French, not able to follow them into their retreats, have contented themſelves with drawing a line from the gulph di Porto to the tower of Soliuzara along the mountains, the paſſes of which are all guarded with troops, which renders the road ſafe.

Peterſburgh, Auguſt 9. A meſſenger is arrived from Caſan, with the news that the corps which accompanied Pugatſcheff in his retreat has been again defeated; and as he is now got into an open country, there is more probability than ever of his being taken.

Marſhal Romanzow's ſon, who brought the news of the peace, is advanced to the rank of Major General; and Count Soltikow is made General in Chief.

Auguſt 12. Prince Repnin arrived late laſt night at Peterhoff with the treaty of peace, and the ratification; in conſequence of which the Empreſs came to town at eight o'clock this evening.

Florence, Aug. 15. A Ruſſian Courier hath juſt paſſed through this city, and continued his rout to Leghorn, whither he undoubtedly carries new orders to the ſquadron, relative to the peace which the Turks and Ruſſians have juſt concluded.

Peterſburgh, Auguſt 13. The Rebel Pugatſcheff, having found means to march, without the knowledge of the Imperial troops, arrived ſuddenly before Caſan; ſo that Meſſrs. Brand and Potemkin, the one Governor and the other Commandant of that City, had only time to retire into the citadel with the garriſon, where they defended themſelves for eight days, and were upon the point of ſurrendering, when Colonel Michelſon, having advice of their ſituation, aſſembled all the troops he could, and arrived by forced marches juſt time enough to relieve the garriſon, who ſeeing them coming made a ſally upon the Rebels, whilſt the Colonel attacked them on the other ſide; this obliged them to abandon the town of Caſan, which they (the Rebels) had burnt down, together with the ſuburbs. Pugatſcheff fled with his adherents towards Neiſchneivogrod, having loſt the beſt of his troops.

Vienna, Auguſt 24. It is aſſured that the Porte is to reſtore ſome provinces, which the Houſe of Auſtria formerly poſſeſſed; and that the Grand Signor conſents that Poland ſhall remain diſmembered as it actually is. Auſtria and Pruſſia are guarantees of the treaty of peace concluded the 21ſt of July laſt.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 22.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

The two great pillars which ſupport the glorious fabric of Engliſh Liberty are theſe.

1. "That no laws are binding but ſuch only as are "made with the approbation and conſent of the people.
2. "That no Engliſhman can in any manner be puniſhed, or diſpoſſeſſed of his Liberty or Property, but "by the lawful judgment of his peers or equals."

Theſe moſt excellent maxims are at once the foundation of Engliſh Liberty, and the baſis of the Engliſh conſtitution of Government. The firſt is ſecured by the glorious privilege of the people of England in being admitted to a ſhare in the legiſlature, by their repreſentatives the Houſe of Commons; the ſecond by that tranſcendant inſtitution, THE TRIAL BY JURIES.

If the repreſentatives of the people, who ſhould be free from every intereſted connexion with the court or its Miniſters, ſhall be ſo infamouſly CORRUPT to be kept notoriouſly in pay by Adminiſtration, every good purpoſe of their inſtitution muſt certainly be rendered abortive, and the glorious privilege of Engliſhmen, of being admitted to a ſhare in the legiſlature, effectually diſappointed. It is a melancholy reflection, that, notwithſtanding all the good effects which might reaſonably have been expected from the glorious Revolution, our Liberties appear to be in more real danger ſince, than before that period; for the people's repreſentatives, whoſe buſineſs in Parliament was conſidered as a duty before, has unhappily been made a trade ſince, and the creation of funds, and multiplication of taxes, has encreaſed the power of the Crown to a degree as alarming as unſuſpected; for though our Kings are reduced to a ſeeming annual dependance on Parliament, yet, as the management of the immenſe revenue of the ſtate, and the ſole appointment of thoſe numerous officers employed in its collection and diſtribution, have been injudiciouſly veſted in the Crown, the opportunities of extending the regal authority ſeem to be as great, as the means of corruption in the hands of the Court and its favourites are unbounded. Hence placemen, penſioners, contractors, and receivers of lottery tickets, are innumerable among the repreſentatives of the people, by which means this branch of the legiſlature, which was inſtituted to form a ſtrong bulwark to defend our Liberties from all violation, is turned into the moſt formidable and effectual engine for their deſtruction.

It is remarked by Rapin, that there are but two ways to deſtroy the Liberties of the Engliſh nation, either by diſcontinuing the uſe of Parliaments, or bribing them: and, as the latter is now ſo notorious, the period ſeems to be arrived, when, like the Romans, we ſhall be deprived of that Liberty, which has ſo long been the admiration of the world, even while the form of that conſtitution yet remains, which was created for its permanent ſecurity. Corruption has taken the deepeſt root among the repreſentatives of the people, and the luxurious depravity and diſſipation of the times has certainly extended its baneful influence but too generally among the higher ranks of the people, yet ſurely thoſe whoſe opportunities have furniſhed them with a more intimate knowledge of the excellence of our moſt admirable conſtitution, cannot be ſo ſunk in corruption to ſuffer ſuch ineſtimable privileges, as are derived therefrom, to be ſubverted, for want of a due exertion in their defence. It is not to be ſuppoſed that our Engliſh gentry can be ſo degenerately baſe, ſo loſt to all thoſe great duties they owe to their country, and to poſterity, to ſuffer their turpitude to deſcend upon record to the lateſt moment of revolving time. Let us yet hope this deſtructive corruption has not infected the whole conſtituent body of the people; the Majority of electors are undoubtedly compoſed of the inferior orders of the community; it behoves them, therefore, to guard themſelves againſt this general depravity.

The daring violation of the freedom of elections in the Middleſex affair; the outrageous uſurpation on the privileges of the city of London, by eraſing a judicial record; the unconſtitutional mode of taxation in America, and the ſtill more unconſtitutional and arbitrary Quebec act, are incontrovertible proofs that the majority of our repreſentatives are influenced by the Court, to execute the directions of adminiſtration, however injurious to the ſacred birth-right of the people. Can a doubt then be entertained, that the glorious Liberties and Privileges of the Engliſh nation muſt expire under the hands of traiterous Parricides, who have inſidiouſly dared to give ſuch vital wounds to the conſtitution, unleſs they are immediately reſcued from their aſſaſſinations? The time, however, is happily near, when the powers inveſted with theſe Panders to deſpotiſm will again revert into the hands of the people, in their collective body: And it cannot ſurely be doubted, but that they will then take effectual precautions for the preſervation and ſecurity of that Liberty, which their anceſtors have tranſmitted as the moſt ineſtimable of all inheritances, and be exceedingly careful in the choice of their future repreſentatives, that a truſt of ſuch high importance as the guardianſhip of Engliſh Freedom may be placed in MORE HONEST and WORTHY hands.

Sept. 1. *The ſeeming ſhew of a diſpute between the Courts of Liſbon and Madrid, is looked on merely as a rumour to amuſe the other powers of Europe, while ſome ſpecious meaſures are tranſacting, which they wiſh to keep ſecret.*

On Monday a grant paſſed the great ſeal to a noble perſon, of a penſion of 4000l. per annum during his life, payable quarterly at the Exchequer, the ſame to commence from the 15th day of March laſt.

A letter from Vienna, dated Auguſt 22, ſays, "The laſt Advices from the Ruſſian army affirm, that Marſhal Romanzow has not quitted one of his poſts, but, on the contrary, has taken care to ſecure them all, to the extent of his conqueſts; and has otherwiſe taken ſuch wiſe precautions, as will effectually tend to fix the armiſtice on the firmeſt baſis, and fully ſecure the very advantageous terms he has gained from the Turks.

Sept. 3. The following regiments, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, are fixed upon to relieve as under, the enſuing Spring: The 45th is to relieve the 1ſt battalion of the Royals at Gibraltar; the 49th, 55th, and 63d, are to relieve the 16th, 18th, and 26th in America.

Extract of a Letter from Compeigne, Auguſt 25.

"The following is the new ſtate of the Military of France, as agreed on in the Council of the King yeſterday:

"From the firſt of Junuary laſt there were in France, including infantry, cavalry, and the whole of the King's houſhold troops, 80,000 men. By the ſtate of the review of the firſt day of July laſt, it appeared that there were 12,000 defective men.

"The new Miniſter of war has juſt propoſed an augmentation, proportioned to that which is going to be made in the Marine, viz. one company of chaſſeurs to each battalion; and an augmentation of 15 men to each company; in all 48,000 men.

"The 60,000 men of the old Militia are to be aſſembled, in order to be employed in this augmentation; and 60,000 men of new Militia are to be raiſed, to replace the old.

"Six thouſand Invalids will alſo be employed to guard the interior parts of the kingdom.

"This operation, having received the approbation of the King, will be carried into execution without loſs of time. A manœuvre of this kind does not denote a continuation of peace.

"Lord Stormont hath not appeared at Court, nor at the houſes of any of the Miniſters, ſince the 16th of this month."

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, Auguſt 7.

"Her Imperial Majeſty has ordered that eight days ſhall be ſpent in public feaſts, on the joyful account of a peace ſo glorious to Ruſſia; ſhe has likewiſe ordered, that all the priſoners (thoſe for high treaſon excepted) ſhall be releaſed: Orders were alſo ſent to Siberia to releaſe all thoſe who have been impriſoned there ſince the year 1746: A courier was alſo diſpatched for Warſaw, who, as we are informed, carried very intereſting and agreeable news for that country; and we hear that ſhe has ſpoken very much in favour of Dantzic, ſince the news of the peace arrived at Court."

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſo ſatisfied with the conduct of Count de Romanzow, that he will be dignified with the higheſt honours which the Ruſſian Sovereigns can confer upon a ſubject. A proportionate diſtincton will take place with reſpect to moſt of the other Commanders both by ſea and land.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for all the regiments, from which draughts have been made for foreign ſervice, as well as others on the eſtabliſhment in that kingdom, to compleat the ſame to their full complement of men.

Orders are given for a general muſter and return to be made of the Militia forces, in every county throughout the kingdom, and for all the vacancies therein to be filled up.

Yeſterday Sir Egerton Leigh, Preſident of the Council of South Carolina, waited on his Majeſty for the firſt time ſince his arrival from the ſaid place, and had the honour of a conference with the King.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, Auguſt 15.

"Our Miniſtry ſeem greatly embarraſſed, on account of the late motions of the Spaniards by ſea and land, which ſufficiently teſtify their intentions to break with Portugal in a very ſhort time; nay, the Ambaſſador from Madrid to this Court departed laſt week in a haſty manner, without having any audience of leave, or giving any notice of his intention, which may be deemed an open avowal of the Spaniſh deſigns. The reaſon of this miſunderſtanding is affirmed to be, ſome unjuſt attacks which the Spaniards had made on one of the Portugueſe ſettlements in the Braſils, which the latter reſiſted, and complaint being made by the Court of Spain to that of Liſbon, the latter defended what the ſubjects had done in South America."

They write from Copenhagen, that all the forts and garriſons in the ſeveral provinces of Norway are now undergoing repairs.

Sept. 6. It is ſaid that ſome foreign advices of a very intereſting nature have juſt been received here, and that a Privy Council is ſummoned for Wedneſday next, to take the ſame into conſideration.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth to haſten the fitting out for ſea the men of war, intended as a reinforcement to Commodore Shuldham's fleet on the Mediterranean ſtation.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Auguſt 20.

"All the old treaties of friendſhip and alliance between this kingdom and the Empire of Ruſſia are now renewing, and we are well aſſured here that a guarantee treaty between the two powers is now negociating, and will be finally ſettled between the Empreſs and the King of Sweden at the Court of Peterſburgh, which his Majeſty will ſoon viſit. The extreme attention which his Majeſty pays to the regulation of the affairs of this kingdom is attended with the moſt happy effects. Sweden now ſees herſelf miſtreſs of a reſpectable navy, a powerful army, a flouriſhing trade, and an equal and well regulated commerce; in fact, ſhe is daily advancing in a happy reformation."

A compact is lately ſigned between our Court and that of the three Northern Powers, by which, in caſe of a continental war, they have ſtipulated to furniſh Great-Britain between them with 60,000 men; ſo that there will be no neceſſity to ſend a man out of England.

Sept. 8. We learn from Paris, that Lord Mansfield hath had a private audience with the Duc d' Orleans and the Count de Maurepas at Paris, and that the next day he went to Chantilly, to confer with the Prince de Conde. It is expected that the diſpatches, which will very ſoon arrive at Paris from London, will be ſo ſatisfactory, that Lord Stormont may appear again at Compeigne, and preſent his Uncle to the King and the Miniſtry.

On Monday evening a meſſenger was ſent with diſpatches to the Commiſſioners of Portſmouth and Plymouth yards, ſaid to be with orders for fitting out ſix ſhips of the line.

It is a determined point among part of the Livery, at the enſuing election, to return again the preſent Chief Magiſtrate, and Mr. Alderman Wilkes, to the Court of Aldermen, as the only way to ſeat the latter Gentleman in the Chair the following year.

Advice is ſaid to have been received, that three Spaniſh men of war had ſunk a Portugueſe frigate off the Canary Iſlands, and all on board periſhed,

Her Majeſty is at preſent very much indiſpoſed, as is the Princeſs Royal.

A letter from Warſaw, dated Auguſt 22, ſays, "The greateſt proſpect now ariſes of the affairs of this kingdom being ſoon happily and permanently ſettled, and the moſt ſanguine hopes are formed that the peace, lately concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, will be greatly conducive to the eſtabliſhing the long unſettled matters of this diſtreſſed kingdom. The delegates are very conſtant in their ſittings, and the Miniſters of the three Powers are very aſſiduous and attentive to the ſettling of every point. The plan of the Permanent Council is univerſally adopted, and the three Miniſters have ſignified the conſent of their reſpective Courts to it. The delegates are now conſidering on the regulation of the finances of the kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Auguſt 24.

"By the laſt advices from Moldavia we learn, that all the operations of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh armies are now wholly ceaſed, and the Turks have entirely broke up their camp, and are returning towards Conſtantinople, after having delivered up all their artillery, according to the treaty with the Ruſſians to Marſhal Romanzow, who has taken the moſt eſpecial care to ſecure it, as it is a very fine train. The Turks have evacuated all the forts, poſts, &c. mentioned in the treaty, eſpecially the ſtrong fortreſs of Widdin, which is now well ſecured by the Ruſſians. The latter have evacuated Siliſtria, according to the 11th article of the private treaty, and are now all on this ſide the Danube."

Yeſterday a meſſenger was ſent off with ſome diſpatches for Lord Mansfield at Paris; and another with ſome to Lord Grantham at Madrid.

Sept. 10. By a courier which arrived here yeſterday from Holland advice was received, that the Court of Spain had ſignified, 18 months ago, to that of Portugal, its pretenſions on the Colonies which occaſion their preſent diſpute; the Court of Portugal not judging it proper to give a definitive anſwer, without having firſt conſulted the powers in alliance with her, deferred her reply till the month of December; and the Court of Spain, not being ſatisfied with this, repreſented in return, that her pretenſions were no more ſubject to preſcription than thoſe of the three powers of the North on Poland, who had juſt taken poſſeſſion of it without being impeded by any Potentate of Europe; and that ſhe (Spain) is going to make uſe of the ſame means. The Court of Portugal informed the Engliſh Miniſter of this violent proceeding, but hath not yet received any anſwer. Spain hath determined on hoſtilities, and ſent Prince Maſſerano to Paris, to engage the Court of France to ſupport this enterprize, which never had the approbation of the Duc D'Aguillon at the time of his being Prime Miniſter, who countenanced peace, to ſecond the intentions of his maſter; but, at preſent, the general opinion is, that the Count de Vergennes will take advantage of this diſpute, if England ſhould decide in favour of Portugal, to commence a war, which may become very fatal.

The ſame Correſpondent at the Hague has alſo ſent the following advices:

"Never have the powers of Europe ſent ſo large ſums of money to Paris, to endeavour to corrupt the cabinet of France, as they do at this time: The reputation of the Prime Miniſter is ſo well eſtabliſhed, and his diplomatic abilities, that his talents are admired at the ſame time he is feared; his operations are extenſive, but ſo combined, that ſucceſs follows the eclat: He acts entirely himſelf, and relies on no perſon for his operations. He is ſecure of Holland and Pruſſia in his favour: The empire is at variance with him; and there is every reaſon to believe, that in a very little time he will oblige it to ſubmit: He amuſes England; and before the expiration of one year, he will either ruin France or place her on the higheſt pinnacle of power and glory.

An evening paper ſays, "We are aſſured, from very reſpectable authority, that General Carlton is gone over to his government of Quebec, with poſitive orders to embody *thirty thouſand* Roman Catholic Canadians immediately as a militia. The militia of Canada, by the laws of that country, now fully eſtabliſhed by the Quebec Act, are under the ſame military law as regular troops.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 24.

"The new concluded peace between the Porte and Ruſſia, which appeared very ſuſpicious, ſeems now to meet with ſome obſtacles: A letter from Vienna of the lateſt date ſays, we have juſt received intelligence from Semlin, that the Grand Viſir died on the road as he was going from the army to Adrianople; his body was carried to the latter place, where he was buried without the leaſt honour paid to his dignity; which circumſtance is very ſuſpicious, and it is ſuppoſed that he was killed by order; if ſo, the Sultan and Divan at Conſtantinople certainly will not give their aſſent to what he has done; we therefore expect to learn the particulars of it very anxiouſly."

They write from Dantzic, that when the King of Prussia has finally settled with that city, he will inroll all his new subjects in Poland, fit to bear arms. His whole army then inrolled will amount to upwards of 300,000 men.

Yesterday, after the levee at St. James's, a Cabinet Council was held, at which most of the Great Officers of State were present.

The same day the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the Plantations, attended the levee, and had a conference with his Majesty, said to be relative to some dispatches received from North-America.

The polite health amongst our loyalists at present is, "The Royal Dozen," alias the King, Queen, and ten children.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, August 27.

"We are informed, that an engagement has just happened in Great Poland between the Prussian and Polish troops, of which the following account has been received: The Prussians insisted on taking possession of the cities of Kompiela and Slupza; but the Polish troops resisting, a battle was fought, in which the Prussian Major Danorowitz was killed; General Lassow had a very narrow escape, having his horse shot under him. The Prussians however gained the battle, killed many, and made the rest prisoners of war, and took possession of the above two places."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, August 19.

"It is really amazing to behold the assiduity and diligence, with which the Spaniards are making their great preparations both by land and sea, and which fully prove their intentions of carrying on the war they are going to engage in with the utmost spirit. The troops are embodying, and recruits are raising in every province, and Gen. O'Reilly, Governor of this city, has just marched at the head of a large body of horse and foot, to draw a line of troops along, and form a camp near, the frontiers of Portugal, and many other warlike preparations are carrying on towards that kingdom; a few days and the manifesto of war will be assuredly published."

BOSTON, October 20.

On Monday last his Excellency Gen. Gage gave the following answer to the address of the Provincial Congress:

GENTLEMEN,

THE previous menaces daily thrown out, and the unusual warlike preparations throughout the country, made it an act of duty in me to pursue the measures I have taken in constructing what you call a fortress, which unless annoyed, will annoy nobody. It is surely highly exasperating, as well as ungenerous, even to hint that the lives, liberties, or properties of any persons, except avowed enemies, are in danger from Britons; Britain can never harbour the black design of wantonly destroying or enslaving any people on earth, and notwithstanding the enmity shewn the King's troops, by withholding from them almost every necessary for their preservation, they have not as yet discovered the resentment which might justly be expected to arise from such hostile treatment.

No person can be more solicitous than myself, to preserve union and harmony between Great-Britain and her colonies, and I ardently wish to contribute to the completion of a work so salutary to both countries; but an open and avowed disobedience to all her authority, is only bidding defiance to the mother country, and gives little hopes of bringing a spirited nation to that favourable disposition, which a more decent and dutiful conduct might effect.

Whilst you complain of acts of Parliament, that make alterations in your charter, and put you, in some degree, on the same footing with many other provinces, you will not forget that by your present assembling, you are yourselves subverting that charter, and now acting in direct violation of your own constitution. It is my duty therefore, however irregular your application is, to warn you of the rock you are upon, and to require you to desist from such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings.

THOMAS GAGE.

Province-House, October 17, 1774.

Capt. Brown is arrived at Salem, with a generous donation from our worthy sympathizing brethren of the county of Monmouth, in New-Jersey, consisting of 1200 bushels of rye, and 50 barrels of rye flour.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated September 3, 1774.

"The tools of administration are at present more than usually calm; a calm that perhaps may be only a prelude to a storm; they are anxiously waiting to hear the result of the Congress, and, judging of the Americans by themselves, were so sanguine in their expectations, that the terror of their armaments would frighten you into submission to their edicts, that they cannot yet erase the idea, but still expect you to beg mercy, cap in hand. An express was sent to General Amherst, who had a private conference, but the result is not known. It is said, that it was proposed to him to go with 1000 Hanoverians to America, or the 3d regiment of the guards, &c. and that Sir William Draper is appointed a Governor, and is going with troops (it is supposed) to New-York. Mansfield is gone to France, many think to concert measures with the French court against America, or to bring in the Pretender. It is whispered that the friends at court will themselves invite him, and lay the blame on the Americans;—a similar conduct has been pursued with regard to the Indians, and with some of your colony disputes about patents and boundaries.

"Many of your friends here are horribly afraid that some of the baits laid by the Ministry to enslave you will succeed. It is said many of your leading men will be tempted by lucrative places, as agents or contractors for government, in the purchase of wheat and other necessary articles; which, beside raising domestic enemies (the most dangerous of any) among yourselves, will answer the double purpose of reducing you to poverty (in the midst of plenty) and then to slavery. Besides, it is proposed to lay many tempting advantages in the way of those who join in the scheme, from which all others are to be excluded; in short, your virtue will be tried to the utmost, by those whose long practice and experience in all the arts of corruption will be but too likely to insure them success, and will make it necessary to exert your utmost vigilance to guard against deception, and especially that you be not betrayed by those in whom you may confide among yourselves.

Your committee disputes have been published in all the papers, over and over, and have been disadvantageous to your cause. Lord Chatham, and all your friends, are anxiously concerned at your critical situation; but your unanimity, and the spirit and propriety of your resolutions, rejoiced the hearts of every friend to constitutional freedom, and has done the highest honour to America. Maintain your firmness and unanimity, and depend upon Heaven for success; hope nothing from the people here—but if you persevere—we shall soon join you by thousands; more and more daily espouse your cause, and I believe it will shortly be as much ours as yours. It will not be worth while to send here any deputies from the Congress—they would only be insulted and treated with contempt; but at home they may do all the business effectually. I expect 1500 respectable people of considerable property will shortly remove to reside in America, but the Ministry, in order to discourage emigration, are endeavouring to make living there as uneasy as it is here."

Letters from London say, "A war with Spain is daily expected, the British Minister at the Spanish Court having informed his Catholic Majesty, that in case he attacked the Portuguese, an English fleet would immediately pay a visit to the port of Cadiz."

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 2.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* ELECTORS *of the city and county of Philadelphia.*

AS the Congress, in support and for the preservation of American liberty, have formed resolves, and entered into an association, in behalf of themselves and the Colonies they represented, and have recommended the appointment of Committees in the several towns and counties, for carrying the same into execution, We, the Committee chosen for the city and county of Philadelphia on the 18th of June last, having, to the best of our abilities, executed the trust then reposed in us, beg leave to recommend to our constituents the appointment of a new Committee for this city and county, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at the State-House, at ten o'clock in the morning, at which time and place those qualified to vote for Representatives in Assembly are desired to attend.

To the PUBLIC.

A NUMBER of the citizens of Philadelphia, anxious to comply with the 11th resolve of the Congress, in which it is recommended to each city, town and county, to form committees for carrying into execution the whole of their resolutions, beg leave to propose the choice of separate committees for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the following reasons,

1. The business which will necessarily come before the city and county being different, they apprehend it will be better done by committees in each place. In the city they include Southwark and the Northern Liberties.

2. The emergencies of business in the city will require such frequent and sudden meetings of a committee, that members from the county cannot conveniently attend.

3. In complying with the non-consumption agreement, recommended by the Congress, they apprehend the city can afford no assistance to the county, nor the county to the city, so that should they attempt to act together, they will obstruct and delay the execution of that very necessary resolution.

4. By interesting people in every township, in the most remote as well as adjoining parts of the county, in the execution of the resolves of the Congress, they apprehend that intelligence, firmness and unanimity, will be more generally promoted. By which means both city and county will be enabled to act with more success, in the general cause of American Liberty.

Captain Eyres, of the Snow Britannia, of and from this Port for London, having sprung his Foremast at Sea, was obliged to put back, and arrived at New-York the 25th ult. from whence he sailed again on his intended Voyage last Sunday.

Captain Bunyan, arrived at New-York from Lisbon, on the 26th of September, in Lat. 25, Long. 43:20, spoke the Ship Rebecca, Captain Albro, for Falmouth, and the Brig Peggy, Captain Craig, 20 Days out, for Cadiz, both from this Place.

Captain Collins, from Barbados, in Long. 70, spoke the Brig Neptune, Captain Lowrie, from Charlestown for London, 8 Days out.

Captain Wallace, from Glasgow, on the 19th of September, in Lat. 47:28, Long. 34:4, spoke a Schooner, from Baltimore for Bristol, out three Weeks; and on the 24th, in Lat. 41:51, Long. 34:40, he spoke with Captain Blythe, belonging to this Port, from Barcelona for Quebec, out 29 Days.

Captain Hardie, from Lisbon, on the First of September, in Lat. 37:57, Long. 16:17, spoke with Captain Candell, in a Brig, from this Port for Cadiz, out 30 Days.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Liverpool, A. Beard, from Liverpool. Ship Magdalen, J. Wallace, Glasgow. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Havre de Grace. Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Lisbon. Schooner Elizabeth, W. Brown, Brig Joseph, R. Pye, Sloop Endeavour, P. Gilbert, Schooner Sally, J. Dunbar, and Sloop Polly, J. Humphreys, N. Carolina. Schooner Industry, J. Thomson, Salem, N. England. Brig Berwick, J. Scott, Missisippi. Sloop Charlotte, J. Irwin, Schooner Lucretia, J. Moore, and Schooner Bumper, E. Booker, Virginia. Schooner Hetty, A. Dyer, Georgia. Ship Sally, J. Osman, Portsmouth, G. Britain. Schooner Kitty, J. Robinson, Dominica. Schooner Rebecca, L. Drew, from N. Castle, on Delaware.

Outwards. Snow Venus, G. Atkinson, for Gibraltar. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, N. York. Brig Freemason, W. Butcher, Cape-Fear. Sloop Cedar, M. Murphey, and Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Virginia. Ship Peggy, J. Malcolm, Antigua. Brig Venus, Z. Story, and Brig Mountholly, G. Bayley, for Lisbon.

Cleared. Ship Britannia, W. Morwick, to London. Schooner Polly, D. Sturgis, Sloop Providence, B. Newbold, and Sloop Cedar, M. Murphey, Virginia. Brig Nancy, R. Taylor, Gibraltar. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Sloop Jane, R. Burchall, Tortola. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Brig Betsey, E. Yorke, Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Brig Lovely Lass, W. Castle, and Brig Sally, J. Nelson, Jamaica. Sloop Fame, J. Hilton, and Schooner Industry, J. Thompson, Salem, N. E. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Warden, and Schooner Happy Return, P. Amiel, Hispaniola. Ship Grace, F. M'Causland, Lisbon: Ship Delaware, A. Cain, Maryland. Schooner Betsey, R. Benger, Barbados. Sloop Peggy, D. Van Voorhies, Tobago. Brig Freemason, W. Butcher, to N. Carolina.

Just published, and to be sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-Office, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, and opposite Elbow-lane, Philadelphia,

POOR WILL's POCKET ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1775. ¶

HARMAN AND LEWIS

HAVE removed their Store, from the Corner of Second and Spruce-streets, three Doors higher up Second-street, where they have for Sale, fine, super, and superfine Broadcloths, and a large Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, imported in the last Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool. 6 W.

ABRAHAM USHER and GEORGE HENRY,

HAVE imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Scotland, and have for sale, at their store, in Front-street, the 5th door above Walnut-street, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season; which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

N. B. *Abraham Usher* requests all those that are indebted to him, whose accounts are become due, to make payment. *tf.*

FIVE POUNDS for the Negroe, with reasonable charges, on delivering him at Philadelphia, and TEN POUNDS for the Person who took him away, if convicted of the crime.

RAN away, about the 24th of June, 1774, from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a Negroe man, named CÆSAR, of a middling black colour, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, with a long neck and falling shoulders, walks very upright, has bandy well made legs, with thick muscular calves, a large mouth and lips, is much inclined to laugh, and when he laughs shews much of his gums and teeth, is talkative and impertinent, with often an elevated voice, where he dares to make free, is insolent, and ready to box amongst his companions, and is fond of playing scraps of tunes on the fife. He having taken a Bristol pipe box, about two feet and an half long, with sundry clothes, may change his dress but may have on either a mended cloth colour, or an old dark blue superfine cloth coat, a blue nap round about or sea jacket, lined with white flannel, and a red and white narrow striped ditto, green plush or black stocking breeches, remarkably narrow striped Irish ticken breeches and trowsers, thread stockings, &c. The above reward of £5. and charges, on delivering the Negroe at Philadelphia, and also the £10. on proving and prosecuting to conviction the person, who aided, assisted, or carried him off, will be punctually paid by PHILIP WILSON.

N. B. He is supposed to be gone to the West-Indies. He was born in Jamaica, lived at the Grenades with Thomas and James Lucas, who sold him to Captain Godfrey M'Donnell about the year 1766.

THE SHIP SALLY, Captain OSMAN, is just arrived from ROTTERDAM, with GERMAN PASSENGERS, all in good Health, whose Passages are to be paid to SAMUEL HOWELL, or the MASTER on board said Ship, nearly opposite Chestnut-street.

All those indebted to SAMUEL HOWELL for German Passengers, or otherways, are desired to call and discharge their Bonds and Accounts, to prevent Cost.

WHEREAS William Dewees, Esq; High-sheriff of this county, hath advertised the sale of a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, the south corner of Black-horse-alley, on the 9th instant, as the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased; now I do hereby give notice to all persons intending to purchase said premises, that the said Richard Robinson, in his life time, and before the said premises were any way incumbered, conveyed the same to me, by a deed duly executed and recorded, subject to a ground-rent of 50l. per annum, which is all the interest belonging to the said Richard Robinson, at the time of his death, in the said messuage and lot of land. ISAAC COREN. †

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, can do any Manner of House-work; she is sold for no other Reason but for Want of Employ. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printers. †

NOW in the Goal of the city and county of Philadelphia, the following servants, viz. *John Mabatr*, belonging to Robert M'Kea, in Middletown township, Lancaster county.——*John Murphey*, belonging to William White, Middletown township, Lancaster county.——*George Malow*, belonging to George Cowin, Derry township, Lancaster county.——*James William*, belonging to John Douglass, Lancaster county. Their masters are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away in three weeks, or they will be disposed of otherways.

October 30. PETER ROBESON, Goaler.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 30th of October last, from the subscriber's plantation, near the Glass-house at Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, an Irish servant man, named *James Read*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a likely well made man, fair complexion, brown hair, speaks a little on the brogue, by trade a Mason; arrived from Waterford, in Ireland, last July, in the snow Charlotte, Captain Gafney; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a brown superfine cloth coat and vest, about half-worn, breeches of the same, but lighter coloured, one white holland and two check shirts, two pair white and one pair worsted stockings, half-worn shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, or in the work-house in Philadelphia, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM BALL.

N.B. Said *BALL* has for sale a likely young NEGROE WOMAN; she understands house-work well, and is very suitable for the country. †

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Sabbath, the 30th of October last, from the Subscriber, Bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-house, Front-street, Philadelphia, a Scotch servant man, named ANDREW URE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a long face, is stout made, of a ruddy complexion, has a kind of impediment in his speech, and speaks very fast, almost unintelligible, has very thick jet black hair, about one inch long; had on, when he went away, a narrow brimmed wool hat, not cocked, a black and white speckled Wilton cloth coat, trimmed with black ferret down the breast and button-holes, black horse-hair buttons, a pair of very good buckskin breeches, a pair of brown and white ribbed stockings, black shoe buckles, much wore, a black handkerchief about his neck, a blue and white striped linen shirt, and one coarse linen shirt, and a checked cotton shirt, in a bundle; he is a Book-binder by trade, and may work as a journeyman. Whoever takes up said *Andrew Ure*, and secures him in any goal, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT AITKEN. 6 W.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

New-Castle Goal, October 28, 1774.

THE Creditors of George Beach, formerly of Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, Mason, now confined in the Goal of New-Castle, upon Delaware, are desired to take notice, that he intends to apply to the Worshipful the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, to be held at New-Castle, for the county of New-Castle, on Friday, the 18th day of November next, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, for the relief of insolvent debtors, at which time and place, those who have any objections to make, are desired to attend. GEORGE BEACH. †

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, a German servant man, named *Francis Muchely*, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pale complexion, brown hair, speaks but very little English: Had on, when he ran away, a lightish coloured cloth coatee, one red striped cotton jacket, buck-skin breeches almost new, a felt hat, a homespun half worn flaxen shirt, blue woollen stockings, and pretty good shoes, with brass buckles. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN RICHARD. ¶

FOR CORK,

The BRIG JAMES,

JOHN SMITH, MASTER,

WILL sail in three Weeks; has good Accommodations for PASSENGERS. For Freight or Passage, apply to HUGH M'CULLOCH, or said MASTER on board, at Mr. Andrew Hodge's Wharf.

N. B. The Times of a few Scotch SERVANTS to be disposed of, and some Irish BEEF. *November* 2, 1774.

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Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

When any Man throws a Shade that may in the leaſt Degree darken another's Character, I preſume your Gazette is always open to the Perſon injured, upon which Suppoſition I requeſt you to publiſh the following Letter.

To Mr. SAMUEL ALLINSON, *Editor of the New-Jerſey Laws.*

Learned Sir,

YOUR generous Diſintereſtedneſs and noble Motives, together with your great Abilities to ſtand forth the Advocate for Humanity, muſt not only intitle you to a Place in the Eſteem of your "Fellow-men," as well for the Goodneſs of your Heart, as for the Probability of Succeſs which generally waits upon a Man of Eminence; but, Sir, if your Zeal for that Liberty *"which we all love," and pious Deteſtation of "the ſervile State of* Slavery," *which you emphatically diſtinguiſh, ſhould carry you beyond the Bounds of Reaſon and Truth, into the abominable* Liberty *of abuſing me, I would adviſe you to keep it in ſome Meaſure reſtrained.*

Your Profeſſion may preſerve you from reaping the Fruits of the Liberty *you have already taken, but it can never juſtify your ungentlemanly Inſinuation, that I ſhould offer an Impoſition on the Public, by ſelling a free Man as a Slave. Did I ever deceive you, Sir? Can you mention a ſingle Inſtance wherein my Honeſty has been impeached? I believe not. If you can, I call upon you publicly to do it: If not, tho' you have the Appearance of a* Friend, *your Conduct is* unfriendly.

I bought the Negroe as a Slave, *and paid £70 for him; which is a larger Sum than we commonly pay for a few Years Servitude. In a little Time underſtood that he was a free Man, and that I had been impoſed upon by the joint Artifices of his former Maſter and himſelf.---Soon after his Elopement the firſt Time, he was apprehended and brought to Burlington, I ſent him to Goal, there he continued but one Night before he was releaſed, and in the Preſence of the Sheriff voluntarily offered to bind himſelf as a Servant to me for the Term of eight Years; I accepted of ſeven. From my firſt Knowledge of this Circumſtance, notwithſtanding he deceived me, I have ever treated him with the utmoſt Humanity, and have ſpared no Pains to find out the Impoſtor who ſold him, in order to do Juſtice to the Negroe.*

Without the leaſt Senſe of Gratitude for all this Lenity and Friendſhip, he has again left me, and under thoſe Circumſtances I looked on myſelf juſtifiable in advertiſing him as a Slave, by which Means I ſtood a better Chance of having him ſecured, tho' I aſſure you, Sir, it was never with an Intention of ſelling him in that Character.

I ſhould be ſurprized, if I had not ſome Knowledge of your Abilities, to know what you mean towards the Bottom of your conciſe Advertiſement, by aſſerting, "all will agree, that Fellow Men *running from their* Maſters, *is not a ſufficient Cauſe to make them* perpetual Slaves;" *what a ſtrange Jumble of Eloquence is here! I would not mean to point out to the Editor of our Laws, that there is ſuch a Thing as perpetual Servitude for perpetual Runaways, or that there is perpetual Medlers, who, like Monkies, are perpetually doing Miſchief, and ſhewing their ----ſides by expoſing themſelves to the View of the World.*

Dear Sir, you have undertaken a Taſk that might employ your Time to more Advantage than your weak Attack upon me. I wiſh you Succeſs, and am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

Franklin-Park, New-Jerſey, October, 1774. *BALDWIN WAKE.*

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, Hatter, oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots and ſaucepans, tinned; fiſh kettles, Dutch ovens and ſtew-pans, which are ſweeter, wholeſomer and cheaper than copper utenſils, and are much uſed in London and moſt parts of England. He likewiſe makes oval, ſquare and round dripping pans, aſhes pails, fire rakers, cool ſcoops, pot covers, Dutch ſtoves and pipes, on the loweſt and moſt reaſonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the public ſatisfaction, not only by the neatneſs of his work, but by the diſpatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may pleaſe to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and ſaucepans, and gives moſt money for old pewter. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 11th day of November inſt. at the London Coffee-houſe, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, containing in front 31 feet, and extends in depth 97 feet; bounded by ground of Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 75l. per annum; late the eſtate of James Haldane; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of November inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Thomas Oliver's, in Southwark, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of John Winters, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 4l. 1s. per annum; late the eſtate of John Biggard; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of November inſtant, at the houſe of John Reynolds, in Strawberry-alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening, certain ſtables, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Elbow-lane, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth about 64 feet, including the moiety of an alley; late the eſtate of Peter Sutter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of November inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 5 o'clock in the evening, four contiguous tracts or pieces of land, ſituaue in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, containing in the whole 49 acres and 150 perches, together with ſundry valuable improvements thereon erected; late the eſtate of John Rouſe; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 15th day of November inſtant, at the houſe of John Fritz, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Quarry-ſtreet, between Third-ſtreet aforeſaid and Moravian-alley, containing in front on Quarry-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet, and in depth 79 feet 3 inches; bounded by ground of William Allen, Eſq; and others; late the eſtate of Charles Heiſer, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, October 5, 1774.

STRAYED away, out of a ſtable in the Borough of Lancaſter, from the ſubſcriber, living in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, near Anderſon's Ferry, on the firſt inſtant, a ſorrel HORSE, about 7 years old, no brand or ear-mark, a ſhort tail, ſhod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or to Michael Hubley, in the Borough aforeſaid, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MATTHIAS STEER, or
MICHAEL HUBLEY.

Mill-Creek Hundred, October 24, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday, the 20th inſtant, a black HORSE, 6 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, his near eye ringled, ſhod all round. The owner, proving his property and paying coſt, may have him again, by applying to ROBERT M'PHERSON. ¶

A NUMBER of JOHN REED's MAPS of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA, with a Book of Explanation, to accompany the ſame, is now to be ſold by *ROBERT TUCKNESS*, Hatter, in Market-ſtreet, near the Sign of the Indian King. Price *Thirty Shillings*.

THE CONTENTS.

1. A copy of a releaſe from Mr. Penn to one of the firſt adventurers. 2. Abſtract of the conceſſions of Mr. Penn to the firſt adventurers and purchaſers in Pennſylvania. 3. Ditto Mr. Penn's order to his commiſſioners. 4. A deſcription of the firſt great town (when divided) then called the city and liberties. 5. Abſtract of Mr. Penn's letter to the free ſociety of traders in London. 6. Thomas Holme's deſcription of the city of Philadelphia. 7. Abſtract of a letter from Philip Ford in London, to Thomas Holme in Philadelphia, concerning the map of the city. 8. A copy of ſundry original papers, to prove the bounds of the city according to Holme's plan. 9. Abſtract of the charter of the city. 10. The reaſons why the plan of the city was altered by Benjamin Eaſtburn, S. G. 11. The liberties granted to the firſt purchaſers, and the courſes of the ſame. 12. The number of acres granted to the purchaſers, whoſe deeds recite the conceſſions, their proportion of liberty, the number of acres the liberties contain, what land the Swedes held in it, and what was ſold by the proprietors. 13. Copies of ſundry original papers, to prove the bounds of the liberties. 14. Abſtract of complaint entered in the minutes of the Aſſembly. 15. The author's opinion of land, ſaid to have been concealed in the liberties; and the reaſons why he gave it. 16. An alphabetical liſt of the firſt purchaſers, referring to the map by way of numbers; where every purchaſer may ſee the quantity he purchaſed, and the lots appurtenant to the ſame, &c. 17. The courſes and diſtances of all the ſurveys in the liberties; by which the map was made. 18. The date of ſurveys of all the lots in the city of Philadelphia, as far as Eighth-ſtreet from Delaware. 19. An explanation of ſome particular parts of the map, where perhaps the reader may not underſtand.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers and the Public, that he has removed from his late Shop, to the North Eaſt Corner of King and Queen-ſtreets, oppoſite to Simon and Henry's Store of Ironmongery, in the Borough of Lancaſter, where he makes and repairs all Sorts of Clocks, Watches, and Mathematical Inſtruments, in the neateſt and moſt accurate Manner, with Care and Expedition; ſuch as pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable Terms: He chearfully returns to his former Cuſtomers his moſt grateful Acknowledgments, not doubting but he ſhall continue to merit their Favour, and that of the Public, as he ſhall be ever ſtudious to ſerve them with Care.

‖ 3 M. THOMAS MENDENHALL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, of 150 acres of good limeſtone land, lying in the Great-Valley, about 2 miles from the Sign of the White Horſe, 28 from Philadelphia, and 20 from Cheſter; it having about 80 acres cleared, all well fenced and in good repair, alſo two good dwelling-houſes, barn and ſtables, and other convenient out-houſes, and about 20 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made; alſo a good orchard; the whole well timbered and watered; the right is indiſputable. Alſo 100 acres of land adjoining the ſaid tract, being about one half cleared, and in good repair, about 10 acres of meadow, and a quantity more may be made; whereon is erected a dwelling-houſe and barn; a young thriving orchard; the whole well watered and timbered. The whole lying in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to RICHARD BULL, living on the premiſes. †

To be SOLD, or LETT, by the SUBSCRIBER,

ONE *LOT of GROUND*, *ſituate in Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing one acre, laying on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, about 7½ miles from Philadelphia, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, with a well of excellent water at the door; alſo a good ſmiths ſhop, with a wheel and leath for turning and grinding. The title is indiſputable, and the place exceeding convenient for any tradeſman or ſtore-keeper. For further particulars, enquire of* Paul or Silas Jones, *near the premiſes, or of the ſubſcriber, living in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, where the terms may be known, by applying to*

† BENJAMIN JONES.

STRAYED from the Commons of Philadelphia, upwards of two months ago, a red COW, with a white face, and ſeveral other white marks; ſhe had a bell on, ſtamped J. Parriſh; about 6 years old, a ſmall crop off her left ear, and a bit cut off the under ſide of her right, and is ſuppoſed to be near calving. Any perſon that has taken her up, and will bring her to JOHN PARRISH, *in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Sign of the Golden Swan, ſhall have a reward of* TEN SHILLINGS, *and reaſonable charges.* ‡

Trenton New-Ferry, New-Jerſey, October 23, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named JOHN DICK, but it is likely he may change his name, he lately came to Philadelphia with Captain Steven Jones, from London, he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and has black hair; had on, when he went away, a green jacket, an old white ſhirt, and a pair of trowſers; he talks very good Engliſh. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JARVIS. ¶

Philadelphia, October 25, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named John Mahaffey, *19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, long viſage, ſhort ſtraight dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a check ſhirt, the collar tied with tape or a ſtring; new coat, jacket and breeches, of London brown cloth, without lining, with a turn-down collar to his coat, new felt hat, with a narrow brim, new ſhoes, with buckles. Arrived at New-Caſtle, the 20th inſtant, in the ſhip Proſperity, Captain M'Cullough. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JAMES BENNET. †

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on the 20th of October laſt, at night, a dark BAY MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots, about 15 years old, hath neither brand nor ear-mark, nor any particular mark, but ſaddle-marks. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare only, paid by JOHN WATT.

N. B. The mare is ſmall boned, and ſtraight limbed, but well made in the body, and is ſuppoſed to be with foal. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ON the 29th of September laſt, was ſtolen, or taken through miſtake, out of Henry Funck Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, his yard, a large new SCALE BEAM, and the HOOKS thereto belonging, made by James Hendricks, whoſe name is painted on the ſame; the beam and hooks weigh 102 pounds; the whole of which were wrapped in a ruſh mat. Whoever has taken it through miſtake, and will return it, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and if ſtolen, the above Three Pounds will be paid on the beam, &c. being returned, and the thief brought to juſtice, by the ſaid Henry Funck, or by the ſubſcriber, in Lancaſter. § MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

Philadelphia, Tenth Month 15, 1774.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a Number of unkind and diſaffected People have induſtriouſly propagated through this City, That, on the Arrival of the Ships from England this Fall, I made it my Buſineſs to purchaſe a large Quantity of ſeveral Sorts of dry Goods, in order to ſell them again at an advanced Price; which Report I do declare to be falſe, and do defy any Perſon to appear to my Face, and prove that I have bought to the Amount of One Shilling's Worth of Goods from them, ſince the Arrival of ſaid Ships. And do further ſay, that, on a cool Reflection, I cannot recollect that I have bought to the Amount of Fifty Pounds Worth of dry Goods on Speculation ſince I have been in Trade; and am really ſorry that my Fellow-Citizens ſhould be ſo unfriendly to me, and unjuſt to themſelves, as to propagate a Report of this Sort. 6 w. JOHN HEAD.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the London Coffee-houſe, on Fourthday, the ſecond of next month, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following, being part of the eſtate of SAMUEL NEAVE, deceaſed,

A THREE STORY HOUSE and LOT, with a three ſtory kitchen and bake-houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, a little north of Arch-ſtreet, in tenure of Doctor Sullivan, 14 feet front and 82 feet deep, with the liberty of a 10 feet alley on the north ſide; it rents for 55l. per annum, and is ſubject to a groundrent of 11l. per annum. One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid down, one third in ſix months, and the other third in twelve months, with intereſt.

Alſo a groundrent of 10l. per annum, iſſuing out of a lot near Walnut-ſtreet, in tenure of Thomas Wharton, and others; bounded by Water-ſtreet, and the river Delaware.

Philadelphia, October 18, 1774.

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS,
JACOB HARMAN,
} Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

On Fifthday, the 3d of Eleventh-Month (November) next, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon (if not ſold before by private ſale) on the premiſes, in the City of Burlington,

A *LOT of LAND, on which is a good brick dwelling-houſe, and kitchen adjoining, ſituate on River or Delaware-ſtreet; under the houſe is a good cellar; the lot extends from the ſaid ſtreet to Pearl-ſtreet; at the front, on Pearl-ſtreet, is a convenient bake-houſe, for baking of loaf-bread and victuals for the inhabitants, with a cellar under the whole. This bakehouſe may be readily altered into a convenient dwelling-houſe, and the oven uſed for the baking buſineſs; to accommodate which, a part of the lot may be taken off, and, if the purchaſers chooſe, ſold ſeparate from the dwelling-houſe.*

Alſo a lot of ground contiguous, fronting the oppoſite ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, and extending to low water mark, with a commodious brick bakehouſe, 20 feet by 60, thereon; it has two new ovens, of the beſt conſtruction (each of which will draw about half a hundred of middling bread) and the privilege of a good pump at the door, with the neceſſary apparatus for carrying on the baking buſineſs, proper granaries, a conveniency for drying of bread, and a good lodging room. There is alſo a convenient wharff on the river, front of the bakehouſe, where boats may load and unload with eaſe, and tackles for hoiſting ſtuff either from the wharff or a boat into the bakehouſe, and rooms for ſtowing of wood and faggots. The whole is well calculated for any perſon inclining to carry on the baking buſineſs to advantage, or taking in of grain for exportation, or retailing of flour.

Alſo a lot, containing three-quarters of an acre of ground, under good graſs, being a corner of Pearl and York-ſtreets, in the ſaid city.

Alſo a lot, containing about a quarter of an acre, both very commodiouſly ſituate for a purchaſer of any part of the buildings.

On the next day, between the ſame hours, at Zachariah Roſſal's, in Mount-holly, will be expoſed to ſale, a lot of woodland, containing about 12 acres, ſituate near the town, adjoining Daniel Doughty's and John Comfort's lands.

Alſo a lot of meadow ground, near Friends Meeting-houſe, about a mile and a quarter from the town, adjoining lands late Samuel Cripp's and Benjamin Gaſkill's, containing about ſeven acres; it has been lately ploughed, and will be in good order for graſs-ſeed or grain in the ſpring.

On Fifthday, the 24th of the ſame month, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will be expoſed to ſale, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia, a tract of woodland, ſituate on Muſconetcunk creek, in the townſhip of Roxbury, and county of Morris, adjoining lands late the London Company's, containing about 418 acres, within 2 miles of Andover forge.

The moiety of a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenage and county of Suſſex, containing 200 acres, held in common with Samuel Pryor, adjoining lands of Philip Willard, and the deviſees of Thomas Lambert.

And one fourth part of a tract of land, containing about 100 acres, held in common with William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, ſituate in the townſhip of Roxbury, in the county of Morris; bounded by lands of Frederick Sovern, John Budd, William Heulings, and lands late of John Baynton. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and if they chooſe to treat for a private ſale, their offers will be attended to, and a good title given by SAMUEL NOBLE, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Truſtees.

N. B. There is good reaſon to believe that William Heulings and Samuel Pryor, the other owners in common of the two laſt tracts, will conſent to a ſale of their ſhares, with the part now advertiſed.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Tueſday, the 15th day of November next, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Bedminſter, in the county of Bucks, in the province of Pennſylvania,

A Valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Bedminſter aforeſaid, containing 256¼ acres, 150 whereof cleared, 20 acres of which are exceeding fine watered meadow, of timothy and clover graſs; the whole of the clear land is under good fence; the woodland is well timbered; there is on the premiſes a large ſtone building, 30 by 36 feet, two ſtories high, with a cellar almoſt under the whole, a ſpring of never-failing water near the houſe; this tract may be divided into two, as there is a log houſe, well finiſhed, at the other end of the land, with a fine thriving orchard, of 100 apple trees, of excellent fruit; near the firſt mentioned houſe is a large orchard, of about 300 trees, which never fails of bearing abundance of apples, and a fine large cyder houſe, with a well finiſhed loft to hold grain; there is a large barn, with cow and horſe ſtables at each end, a large ſheep and calf-houſe, and lofts in it to put hay; the upland very kindly, inclinable to graſs, and all ſorts of grain will grow in ſo luxuriant a manner as to endanger its lodging. This plantation is convenient to mills and market, as it is but 32 miles from Philadelphia, 20 from New-town, the county town, 1 from the Preſbyterian, and about 1 from the Meniſt meeting-houſes, 4 from the Quaker, and 5 from the Lutheran and Calviniſt German churches, and about ¼ from a griſt-mill; upon the whole, it is ſituate in as healthy and pleaſant country as in the province, ſurrounded with wealthy, and as good ſort of people as in the world. Alſo will be ſold, the ſame day, to the higheſt bidder, cows, horſes, ſheep and ſwine, plows, harrows, with abundance of utenſils for huſbandry, a large variety of houſhold furniture, amongſt which are a large copper ſtill, a fine clock, with many other things, too tedious to mention.---The vendue will begin about 9 o'clock in the morning, where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

JOHN BOAZ.

N. B. The above land pays no quitrents, a good ſufficient title will be made to the purchaſer, on paying the firſt payment, ſufficient time will be given for the others. ‖ 10t.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 7th day of November next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Isaac Hancock, in Providence township, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Limerick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 114 acres; bounded by lands of Herman Umsted, and others; late the estate of David Reiner, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Archibald Thompson, in Norriton township, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of New-Providence, containing 253½ acres; bounded by lands of Edward Richardson, Noah Dubois, and others; late the estate of Rynear Vanderslice; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next, at the London Coffee-house, at 7 o' clock in the evening, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Black-horse-alley and east side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets; now in the tenure of Mr. Charles Risk; containing in front, on Second-street aforesaid, 16½ feet, and in depth 114 feet; bounded by ground of James Glen, and others; late the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 10th day of November next, at the house of Sacheveral Wood, in Market-street, near Strawberry-alley, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Strawberry-alley, containing in front feet, and in depth feet; bounded by ground of Robert Taggart, and others; subject to a ground-rent of 45l. currency, per annum; late the estate of Samuel Pennock; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Chester, October 22, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 16th day of November next, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the late dwelling-house of Price Trevillo, in Fallowfield township, in the county of Chester, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, all the said Price Trevillo's right, estate and interest, in and to a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of 276 acres of land, situate in Fallowfield aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of William Henlan, and others. Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to sale, horses, cows, sheep, wheat in the sheaf, Indian corn in the ground, and sundry household goods; all late the estate of the said Price Trevillo; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 17th day of November, at two o' clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of George Jacobs, in West-Bradford township, in the county of Chester, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, situate in West-Bradford aforesaid, containing 24 acres and 28 perches, and allowance; bounded by lands now or late of John Huggens, John Taylor, James Chalfant, Bryan Collins, and Abel Griffith; late the estate of George Jacobs; seized and taken in execution by

October 22, 1774. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 18th day of November next, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and two tracts of land thereunto belonging, situate in West-Nantmill township, in the county of Chester; one containing 309 acres, and the other 50 acres; bounded by lands of Samuel Mackleduff, Joseph Darlington, and land late of Doctor Moses Scott; late the estate of John Strong; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

WILLIAM SEMPLE

HATH just imported, in the Charming Molly, Captain Gill, from London, and in the Margaret, Captain Speir, from Glasgow, a neat Assortment of Fall GOODS, which he will sell on reasonable Terms, at his Store, in Front-street. *October 10, 1774.* 6 w.

SAMUEL SHAW

Has just imported, in the last vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, to be sold at his store, the corner of WATER and ARCH-STREETS.------Among which are, a few pieces of neat barley-corn cottons and callicoes, a few pieces moreens, corded thicksets, and spotted velverets, with a variety of stuffs, such as tammies, durants, coarse and fine shaloons, callimancoes, poplins, camblettees, &c. shott, of most kinds, hardware, and a good assortment of checks, Ruffia sheetings, mace, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs; also a few packets of PINS.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH

Has just imported, in the Brig Venus, Capt. Story, from London,

A GREAT variety of capital DRUGS, genuine patent MEDICINES, and Surgeon's INSTRUMENTS; well assorted, for Practitioners and Store-keepers.

Also a quantity of Rowley's British Herb Tobacco and Snuff; Keyser's famous pills; Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums; marble mortars; ivory and tobacco syringes, &c. &c.

Best Florence oil, common ditto, salt-petre, anniseed, and antimony, &c.

With every other article in the Drug and Medicinal way, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable rates.

N. B. Medicine Chests for Sea, and Family Uses, properly compleated in the best manner. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

In Berkeley County, Virginia,

TWO Thousand Nine Hundred ACRES of LAND, whereon the Subscriber now lives, equal in quality to any lands in this part of the country, with very good improvements thereon, and a large proportion of meadow, and is remarkably well watered; the land is so well known that it needs no further description. Also three other tracts nearly adjoining, on one of which there is a large merchant-mill almost compleated, for which there is wanted a miller, well skilled in manufacturing wheat with French burr stones; such a person, well recommended, and capable, may have One Hundred Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, per annum.

September 2, 1774. 1m. JACOB HITE.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Upper-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 8th day of this instant October, Two stray Cows, one of them is red, with a white face, and a white streak along her shoulders, the other a large black cow; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ CATHERINE ENGARD.

CAME to the Plantation of JOHN WOOLMAN, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, A large Cow of a red colour, mixed with brindle, and some white about her belly and flanks, the points of her horns have been cut off, her ears appear as if they had been torn by a dog: The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

N. B. She has been about the plantation several months. †

OFFICE for the SALE of Real Estates.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, on the Bank of Delaware, between Market and Chestnut-streets; the lot is 24 feet in front, and extends from Front to Water-street.

A house and lot, on the Bank, between Spruce and Pine-streets, opposite the end of Union-street.

A house and lot, on the south side of Union-street, between Second and Third-streets.

A house and lot, on the west side of Front-street, a few doors below Spruce-street, now in the tenure of Peter M'Kinley, Taylor.

A house and lot, on the west side of Front-street, the second house above the Bank Meeting-house.

A house and lot, on the west side of Front-street, between Callow-hill-street and Pool's Bridge; the lot is 40 feet in front.

A house and lot, on the south side of Market-street, between Front-street and Lætitia-Court.

About four acres of meadow ground, in Moyamensing, about three miles from the Court-house, adjoining ground of Thomas Willing, Esquire.

A house and lot, on the west side of Front-street, opposite Hamilton's wharff; the lot is 20 feet in front, and extends that width 20 feet, then widens to 23½ feet; the whole depth of the lot from Front to Dock-street is 127 feet; there is a store 60 feet long, of three floors, on the west end of the lot.

To be SOLD, or LETT on GROUNDRENT,

A lot, 49½ feet front, on the north side of Arch-street, and 112 feet on the west side of Seventh-street.

A lot, 36 feet front and 149 feet in depth, on the east side of Seventh-street, between Arch-street and Race-street.

A lot, 33 feet 7 inches front, and 148 feet in depth, on the north side of Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, extending to a ten feet alley.

A lot, 36 feet front and about 175 feet in depth, on the west side of Third-street continued, in the Northern Liberties, to the southward of the first bridge beyond the barracks.

A lot, 40 feet front and about 110 feet deep, on the west side of the Germantown road, between Second-street continued and Pitt-street. It extends from the road to Pitt-street.

A lot, 20 feet front, on the Germantown road, by about 93 feet in depth, on Otter-street; it is a corner lot, and lies between the new bridge and the junction of the above road with Second-street.

A lot, on the east side of Second-street continued, in the Northern Liberties, 20 feet front and about 265 feet deep, to a creek; it is about 260 feet to the northward of the northwardmost bridge.

The following Lots and Buildings, being part of the late China Manufactory, on the west side of Front-street, in the District of Southwark, viz.

A lot, 80 feet front and about 100 feet deep, extending from Prime-street (generally known by the name of Wiccacoa-lane) to a new street, called *China-street*; on the south side of this lot is erected a three-story frame building, the whole width of the lot, and about 16 feet in depth, it is compleatly sashed, having about 700 panes of glass; there is a cart-way under the middle of the building, which communicates with the rear of the lot; under the eastwardmost part of the building is an excellent vault; in China-street is a pump of good water, of which this and the adjoining lots have the privilege. In this house the principal branches of the China manufactory were carried on, and is very convenient for establishing almost any manufactory that may be undertaken; or it can, at a small expence, be converted into four or five tenements.

A lot, 60 feet front, on the north side of China-street, about 102 feet in depth; on the north end of this lot is an exceeding well built frame house, 60 by 30 feet; it would answer many purposes; either as an addition to the above described building, for the carrying on of a manufactory, or for a livery-stable, &c. The lot adjoining the north end of this, of the same width, and 85 feet in depth, is also to be lett; it fronts on a new street, called Mary-street, extending from Front to Second-street.

To be LETT on GROUNDRENT,

Three lots, each 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, extending from Front to Penn-street, between South-street and the east end of Lombard-street.

Sundry lots, on the west side of Front-street continued, in the District of Southwark, adjoining the late China factory lot:---Also several lots to the westward of the above, between Front and Second-streets, on the south side of Mary-street.

Several lots, on both sides of Shippen-street, in Southwark.

Several lots on both sides of Second-street, and on each side of a street between Second and Third-streets, just above the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties.

To be LETT on a LEASE for 7 or 10 Years,

A lot, of about 10 acres, in good grass, on which is a large hay-house; it is on the Wissahickon road, nearly opposite to Andrew Doz's plantation.

WANTED to HIRE, for 4 or 5 Years,

A plantation, of about 100 or 150 acres of cleared land, in good order, having about 20 acres of meadow, a good bearing orchard, a dwelling-house, barn, and good spring-house; it must be between Schuylkill and Delaware, to the northward of the city, and not exceeding 16 miles therefrom.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Sundry Sums of Money to be lent on Interest, by

October 12, 1774. MATTHEW CLARKSON.

FOR SALE,

ONE HALF of the STEEL FURNACE, at TRENTON, built of Stone, and in good Order. Also a LOT of GROUND adjoining, on which is erected a Frame Building.

A HOUSE, in MOUNTHOLLY, and large LOT, convenient for a Tan-yard, a Run of Water passing through it. The Payments will be made easy. For Terms, enquire of ¶ JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 5th instant (October) from the Subscriber, near the Lower Cross Roads, Harford County, Maryland, an indented native Irishman, who has been in this country but a few months, is from the West of Ireland, and has the brogue much upon his tongue, about 24 years old, and about five feet eleven inches high, strong made, has short red hair, sandy complexion, is blind of his right eye, marked with the small pox, his face remarkably ordinary, and does not commonly look to a person when speaking to him: Had on an old black frize coat much worn, a pepper and salt wilton jacket, both which are too little for him, an ozenbrig shirt, new buckskin breeches, milled country made blue stockings, and a pair of half worn seal-skin shoes. It is supposed he took with him some buck or doe skins to sell as he had no money. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, or lodges him in goal, so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward.

§ JACOB LEMMON.

STRAYED or stolen from the Commons of York Town, on the 17th of September, a black Gelding, about 15 Hands high, 8 Years old last Spring, has no Brank nor natural Mark, lately cut, has a very thick Mane, which hangs on both Sides his Neck, has been cut with the Bridle Bit on the Left Side his Mouth, thick Legs, a natural Pacer, new shod all round, and is supposed to be gone into Maryland. Whoever secures said Gelding, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges; if out of the Province, Six Pounds, paid by

¶ LUCAS ROUSE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Lampeter township, Lancaster county, an English servant man, named *John Belivant*, about 20 years of age, near 6 feet high, a down look, and swarthy complexion, rather large and full mouthed than otherwise, long footed, and his toes, when barefoot, stand remarkably wide apart; clothed with a homespun ash coloured cloth jacket, lined with striped lincey, cuffs to the sleeves, with wooden buttons down the breast, a blue broadcloth under ditto, with blue buttons, a flaxen shirt and tow trowsers, new shoes, with buckles, a wool hat, buck fashion. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have h[im] shall have the above reward, paid by

Ninth-Month 27, 1774. ‖ 7s 6. JAMES G[illespie]

RUN away from the subscriber, an English[woman] named *Christiana Weeks*, came from Bristol in the Brothers, Captain Robert Adams, in July last, of [fair] complexion, black hair, dark eyes, and stoops wh[en she] had on, and took with her, three short gowns, [one] linen, another red and white India calicoe, and th[ird] and white striped linen, one brown camblet long gown, [a] black quilt, three check aprons, a black Barcelona handker[chief], a new black bonnet, lined with blue, black leather high heeled shoes, and a pair of large white plated buckles. She has with her a certificate of her marriage with Nathaniel Weeks. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have Two DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN CHEVALIER.

It is supposed she is gone towards New-York; all masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry her off. *October 17.*

Baltimore, October 10, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last night, a Negroe Lad, about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, with a remarkable cast of his right eye, his wool cut short before, and answers to the name of Pope. *Had on, when he went off, an old blue jacket, long trowsers, and round cap. It is supposed he went away with several white men in a boat, and may offer to ship on board some vessel as a sailor. Whoever secures the said* Negroe, *and will bring him to Mr.* William Smith, *merchant in Baltimore, or to* Jacob Hollingsworth, *at the head of Elk,* Isaac Snowden, *in Philadelphia, or to* John Harper, *owner of said* Negroe, *in Alexandria, or secure him in any of his Majesty's goals, and give notice thereof to any of the abovenamed persons, shall receive the above reward.* †

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Northumberland town and county, and province of Pennsylvania, an indented Irish servant man, named Edward Coleman, from Cork, speaks the brogue pretty much, by trade a breeches-maker, he is of a dark complexion, black hair, down look, impudent in disputing, and is a good clerk, it is possible he may forge a pass; had on, when he went away, a good grey broadcloth coat and jacket, with carved clear buttons, dark striped linen trowsers, good shoes, carved metal buckles, and a half worn castor hat; he is about thirty years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a slender make: Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, or delivers him to the sheriff of said county, shall have if taken within 20 miles from home six dollars, if 30 miles eight dollars, if 60 miles ten dollars, and if 100 miles the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

¶ 5 w. DENNIS M'GLAUGHLAND.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY on the 25th of September last, from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of this City, a Dutch Servant Man, named Wilhelm Cruger, *about 22 years of Age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has straight dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a snuff coloured coat of country made cloth, with copper-plated buttons, a short blue and white flowered jacket, a fine hat, a pair of shoes with long quarters, metal buckles diamond cut, a pair of white cloth breeches, and another of silk grogram with silver buttons; he speaks Swobish dialect but very little English; it is supposed he is gone towards* Baltimore. *Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by* CHRISTOPH KUCHER. ¶

WHEREAS a certain John Brown was taken up and brought before the Subscriber, on Suspicion of being a run-away Servant, but being known, he was not committed; there was found on said Brown a Watch, which, from several Circumstances, is thought to have been stolen. The Owner, on proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, may have it again, by applying to the Subscriber, living at Clonmell, in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, West New-Jersey.

¶ THOMAS CLARK.

To be LETT, within a few Miles of Philadelphia,

A CONVENIENT well-accommodated PLANTATION. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

CHOICE SHAD,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, ARE TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-street,

Two Doors above the Old Ferry-house, Philadelphia.

THEY are exceeding fat, and are warranted sound and well cured; the great inconvenience that farmers and others, at a great distance from rivers, labour under in getting their supply of fish in the season, appearing obvious to the subscriber, he, in order to remedy this, erected a fishery on Patowmack river, in Maryland, where the shad are taken in cool clear water, three hundred miles from the sea, and salted down immediately out of the water, which renders them much better than when they are carried a great distance before they are cured, and as they are sold cheaper than they can be purchased, and cured in the season, the subscriber hopes for the encouragement of the public.

N. B. Country store-keepers taking ten barrels, or upwards, shall have a proper abatement.------A quantity of herrings, in excellent order for exportation, rounds of beef, tongues, &c. are cured in the very best manner, by

¶ 8 *W.* WILLIAM MILNOR.

JOHN KAIGHN

HAS for SALE, at his STORE, in Second-street, between Market-street and the Church, a fresh assortment of merchandize, just imported in the Boston Packet, Captain Morth, from Liverpool,

CONSISTING of 10 nail, 11 nail, and ¼ linen checks, and stripes; ¼, ⅞, yard wide, yard and ⅛, and 6qr. cotton checks; striped cotton hollands; cotton and thread hosiery; 6qr. 6qr. and an half, 7qr. and 8qr. bed-ticks; 3qr. and ⅞ striped ticken; dyed pillows or fustian; plain, printed, and pencilled velverets; white and coloured cord-du-roys; cotton velvets; worsted furniture check; brown ozenbrigs, white stitching, and coloured threads; excellent sewing silk; best scarf twist, and fashionable death head and basket buttons; white and striped tapes; coat, shoe, and quality binding; 9, 10, 11, and 12qr. cotton counterpains; check and printed figured linen handkerchiefs; boys and men's felt hats; with a variety of other articles, lately imported from London and Bristol. Also muscovado sugar, French indigo, &c. 6w

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MARGARET DUNCAN

HAS just imported, in the ship Richard Penn, Captain Ail, a large Assortment of European and India GOODS, which she is now opening, at her store, in Second-street, near Arch-street, and will sell on the lowest terms for cash, or short credit. She daily expects a further supply of sundry Merchandize from different parts of Europe. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite Elbow Lane,

A TRUE STATE of the PROCEEDINGS in the Parliament of Great-Britain, and in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, relative to the giving and granting the Money of the People of that Province, and of all America, in the Houſe of Commons, in which they are not repreſented.

*** The above Pamphlet, ſaid to be written by Dr. Franklin, is quoted in a reſpectful Manner by the Earl of Chatham, in his Speech on the third Reading of the Bill for quartering Troops in America. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward

whoever will produce a Hogſhead of Rum, that was ded from on board the Sloop Friendſhip, Valentine mmander, lying at Powel's Wharff (from Grenada) e 1ſt and 3d Inſtant. The Hogſhead was marked 4, it muſt have been taken away through a Miſtake, dulent Intention; therefore, the Perſon that pro- gſhead ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, from , on proving who it was got of.

774. GEORGE MEADE, and Co.

JOSEPH DEAN

HAS imported, in the ſhip Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, A General Aſſortment of Fall GOODS, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath imported, in the ſhip Cæſar, Captain Miller, juſt arrived from LONDON,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of European and Engliſh peice GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, by *wholeſale* and *retail*, at his ſtore, the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM USHER, and GEORGE HENRY,

HAVE imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and are now opening, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet, An Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; they alſo expect a further ſupply by the firſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit. N. B. *Abraham Uſher* requeſts thoſe indebted to him, whoſe accounts are due, to make payment.

THOMAS, GEORGE, and JONATHAN MIFFLIN,

HAVE imported, by the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, A General Aſſortment of FALL GOODS, which are now opening for ſale, in their ſtore, at the corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. *Philadelphia, Sept.* 19, 1774.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A DECLARATION of the People's Natural Right to a Share in the Legiſlature; which is the Fundamental Principle of the Britiſh Conſtitution of State.

BY GRANVILLE SHARP.

"*Qui non libere veritatem pronunciat, proditor eſt veritatis.*"
4 INST. EPIL.

*** This excellent Pamphlet may be had of JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, and BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
In FRONT-STREET, at the Corner of Black-horſe-alley.

AN ADDRESS to Proteſtant Diſſenters of all Denominations, on the approaching Election of Members of Parliament, with reſpect to the State of Public Liberty in general, and of American Affairs in particular.

The above Pamphlet is juſt arrived in Captain All, from London, and is thought to be the Production of ſome capital Hand; it is wrote with Spirit, and with the greateſt Diſcernment and Knowledge of American Affairs.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, and JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; alſo by HUGH GAINE, at New-York, in four volumes octavo, neatly bound, lettered and gilt,

THE American edition of Leland's new Hiſtory of Ireland, from the invaſion of Henry II. with a preliminary diſcourſe on the antient ſtate of that kingdom.

Memorandum. The elegancy and impartiality of this much wanted and long expected new Hiſtory of Ireland, hath been announced to the world by the Literati of Europe, and it is now laid before the ſons of ſcience in America, whoſe attention it may claim as a valuable hiſtorical treaſure, and an uſeful American manufacture.

JAMES KINNEAR,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, and his friends in particular, that he is moved to his new vendue-ſtore, at the corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets, where he ſhall gratefully acknowledge, and give all the ſatisfaction he can, to thoſe that will favour him with their cuſtom.

A ſingle MAN, that is a good Clerk, may hear of a place, by applying at the above ſtore. None but thoſe of a good character, and that can give ſecurity, need apply. ¶

York-town, September 7, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain *Hartman Deutch* is now confined in York goal, for a debt of Nineteen Pounds Fourteen Shillings, beſides coſts, at the ſuit of Frederick Youce, Aſſignee of Frederick Stitinger, Jacob Graver, Gotleib Zeigler, and Nicholas Shaver, and having, by his petition to the Court of Common Pleas, of ſaid county, prayed to be diſcharged from his confinement upon making ſatisfaction by ſervitude, he not having any eſtate to diſcharge the ſame. It was thereupon ordered by the ſaid Court, that the ſaid *Hartman Deutch* do ſerve the ſaid plaintiff, or his aſſigns, for the term of five years, in ſatisfaction of the ſaid debt, unleſs the ſaid debt and coſts are ſatisfied on or before the 12th day of October next, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

¶ FREDERICK YOUCE.

N. B. The ſaid *Hartman Deutch*, at the time of his arreſt and confinement, was a ſoldier in the 60th regiment.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Harford town, in Harford county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named James Murray, *born in Ireland, ſpeaks on the North country dialect, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 40 years old, ſwarthy complexion, grey hairs, moſtly on the fore part of his head, thick lips; he took a tow ſhirt, and a pair of trowſers, old Engliſh caſtor hat, with two holes in the brim, no ſhoes or ſtockings, but perhaps may have got ſome from ſome perſon. He came from Ireland, in Auguſt* 1773, *with Captain Morriſon, from Newry, and conſigned to Joſeph Carſon, in Philadelphia, ſays he has been a pedlar and flax-dreſſer in the Jerſeys and New-England. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by* HUGH JEFFERY. ¶

N. B. It is thought he will go off by water, therefore, all maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. He took two jackets, one a brown lappelled pattern, without ſleeves, the other country cloth, of a lightiſh colour, with ſleeves; perhaps he may change his clothes, as it is thought he has more clothes than what are mentioned. September 13, 1774.

JUST ARRIVED from Londonderry, in the ſhip Jupiter, ALEXANDER EWING, maſter, a few healthy SERVANTS, men, women and boys, amongſt whom are ſeveral tradeſmen, whoſe times will be diſpoſed of by ANDREW CALDWELL, or ſaid MASTER, on board the ſhip, oppoſite Market-ſtreet.

N. B. He has alſo a few barrels of very good Iriſh BEEF,

Juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Iſaac All, maſter, from London, and to be ſold for caſh, and at ſix months credit, by
DANIEL WILLIAMS, and SONS,
At their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between the London Coffee-houſe and Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon. *Philadelphia, Sept.* 20, 1774. 3m.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 6th day of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Rieſter's town, Baltimore county, Maryland, a ſervant man, named MARK O'BRION, an Iriſhman, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, red hair, freckled face, full eyed, has a ſcar over his left eye, round ſhouldered, ſtoops pretty much as he walks, ſpeaks very bold, and is a great lover of drink; had on, when he went away, an old grey ſurtout coat, claret coloured jacket, with a new piece ſet in the left ſide of the breaſt, and old ſhoes; it is ſuppoſed he might ſteal other clothes, and alter his dreſs. His wife, Mary O'Brion, went away with him, and took ſundry other clothes unkown. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to harbour them. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if taken 20 miles from home, Twenty Shillings; if 40 miles, Forty Shillings; if out of the province, Five Pounds; and if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ALEXANDER DAVIS.

Marple Townſhip, Cheſter County, Ninth-Month 13, 1774.

RUN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Simpſon*, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender, thin faced and ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair; had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, the fore parts of his veſt the ſame colour, the back parts white, brown linen breeches, tow trowſers, white ſhirt, Barcelona handkerchief, one ſide of it almoſt red, with coarſe yarn ribbed ſtockings, of a light grey colour, neats leather ſhoes, with odd buckles in them, a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LLOYD. †

Lancaſter, September 10, 1774.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in King-ſtreet, near the market,

THE LANCASTER ALMANACK, for the year 1775. Containing the motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipſes; riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the planets; length of days; judgment of the weather; feſtivals, and other remarkable days; high-water at Philadelphia; tables of intereſt, at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c. Alſo a number of uſeful and inſtructive eſſays, ſelected from good authors, viz. M. de Buffoon's table of the duration of life: Anecdote of the brave Duke of Argyle, illuſtrated with a fine cut at full length; An effectual ſimple antidote againſt bad huſbands, recommended to the particular notice of thoſe wives, who are yoked with ſuch; Choice obſervations concerning cyder; Cure for the bite of a ſnake; A new method of dying a beautiful crimſon and yellow with poke-berries; Excellent recipes, in phyſic and farriery; Meteorological prognoſticks, or obſervations on the weather; An incomparable method of pickling beef, pork, mutton, &c.---Poetry: On American liberty; A birthday thought; Pope's univerſal prayer; The prayer of a wiſe heathen; On time; On eternity; The art of printing; On love; Epitaph on an infant; On wit; The carter turned logician; Moral precepts; Select aphoriſms, &c. ‖6s.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named John M'Mullen, *aged about 40 years, dark complexion, darkiſh hair, part grey, has a red beard, is a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlightly marked with the ſmall-pox, the little finger on one of his hands has been broke, and therefore ſtands out crooked, he is apt to ſwear by his faith, ſoul or conſcience when poſed with any thing; it is very probable he will change his name, and pretend to be diſabled, and beg; had on, and took with him, an old caſtor hat, tow ſhirts, and trowſers patched on the knees, two lincey jackets, of a rediſh colour, one of them had ſleeves of a lighter colour, old ſtockings and ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*
September 13, 1774. ¶ JAMES CRAWFORD.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Antietam Forge, in Frederick county, on the 19th of July, 1774, two ſervant men, viz.

TIMOTHY SHAW, a convict, about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, very ſhort hair, about 35 years of age; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, a ſmall lincey jacket, ſtriped round the body, a new ſhirt, and old ſhoes.

CON GELLAHER, an indented ſervant, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, ſhort brown hair, pock-marked, about 25 years of age, clothed the ſame as SHAW; they both came from Ireland about a month ago. Whoever ſecures them, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, if taken above 10 miles from home, or half the ſum if taken under that diſtance, paid by

‖8 w. DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on the 8th day of Auguſt, 1774, *two Engliſh ſervan lads, named* George Thomas *and* William Thomas; *GEORGE is about* 19 *years of age, a thick well ſet lad, about* 5 *feet* 1 *inch high, wears ſhort black hair, and is ſomewhat deaf; had on, and took with him, a fuſtian coat, a brown camblet ſurtout, lined with red flannel, a pair of black ſilk breeches, about half-worn, a yellow ſtriped ſilk waiſtcoat, about half-worn, ruffled ſhirt, and white ſilk ribbed ſtockings. WILLIAM is about* 17 *years of age, near the ſame height, ſlim made, wears ſhort black hair; had a white broadcloth coat, with a red collar, a yellow ſilk waiſtcoat ſtriped, black ſilk breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings indifferent. Any perſon who ſecures them in any goal, or brings them to the ſubſcriber, if taken out of the county, ſhall receive a reward of* Twelve Dollars; *if taken in the county,* Thirty Shillings *for each, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.*

‖ 8 w. WILLIAM CARMICHAEL.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wedneſday, the Ninth Day of November next,

A PLANTATION, containing 220 acres, ſituate in St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county, and lying on the ſouth ſide of St. George's creek; bounded by lands of John James, James Anderſon, and the widow Culbertſon; 100 acres of the land cleared, the remainder is extraordinary good woodland: There are on the premiſes a ſquare log houſe, a barn, and a well of very good water. The terms of ſale will be made known on ſaid day, by HENRY DARBY. ¶

Falls of Patowmack, in Virginia, Auguſt 22, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber being juſt arrived from Great-Britain, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obſtructions to the navigation of Patowmack river, at and above the Lower Falls, and thinking himſelf fully qualified for ſuch an undertaking, agreeable to his propoſals before his embarkation for Europe, he is deſirous to have a meeting of his principal ſubſcribers and others, intereſted in this neceſſary work; and conſidering it moſt convenient to all concerned to have the ſame at George Town in Maryland, he propoſes that it ſhall be there on Monday the 26th of September, at which time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan and eſtimate of the expence. Alſo an act of the Virginia Aſſembly, and likewiſe a ſubſcription from ſome of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of Vandalia, now reſiding in England, for the further encouragement of the propoſed undertaking.

JOHN BALLENDINE.

Cheſter, September 20, 1774.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court for the County of Cheſter, on the 11th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the late dwelling houſe of Joſhua M'Dowell, deceaſed, in London-Britain townſhip, in the ſaid county of Cheſter, will be expoſed to Sale by way of public Vendue, A certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and two tracts or parcels of Land thereunto belonging, ſituate, lying and being in London-Britain aforeſaid, adjoining each other, one containing 187 acres and 151 perches, and the other containing 56 acres and 156 perches, bounded by the lands of James Taylor, John Sutton and Reeſe Price, late the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſhua M'Dowell deceaſed. Where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by SARAH M'DOWELL, Adminiſtratrix.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the 3d day of November next, on the premiſes, a valuable plantation, containing about 200 acres of land, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, on which there is a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with a ſtone kitchen and pump at the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and ſmoke-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, and other convenient buildings; about 200 apple-trees, chiefly graſted; about 12 acres of meadow, moſt of which is watered; plenty of woodland, well timbered; the whole in good repair, and convenient to mills, ſtores, and places of worſhip.

To be ſold, on the ſame day, two yoke of oxen, one of which is very large, and as good as any in the county. Alſo horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, a waggon, gears, and ſundry houſhold goods and farmers utenſils, too numerous to mention. The terms of ſale (which will be eaſy) will be made known on the day of ſale, by JOSEPH HARVYE.

N. B. The time of a ſervant MAN, country born, who has near four years to ſerve, and underſtands all ſorts of farming buſineſs, to be diſpoſed of by ſaid *Joſeph Harvye*. ¶

ON the 12th day of November next, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, a certain plantation, lying in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, on the great road, leading from Newtown to M'Conkey's ferry, containing near 200 acres of valuable land, about 100 acres cleared, the reſt woodland, ſome excellent timber land, about 6 acres of good meadow already cleared, more may be made and watered, having on ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, a conſtant ſpring near the door, with ſeveral other good ſprings on ſaid place; likewiſe a good bearing orchard, part grafted fruit. Alſo a ſmall plantation on ſaid place, having a log-houſe thereon, and ſmall orchard of excellent grafted fruit. The conditions to be made known at the day of ſale, by

October 13, 1774. BENJAMIN HARVYE. ¶

Reading, October 12, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold, on Saturday, the 5th day of November next, at the houſe of Peter Decher, tavern-keeper, at the Sinking Spring, in Cumru townſhip, Berks county, two certain tracts or pieces of land, near the ſaid Sinking Spring, about 5 miles from Reading, containing about 50 acres each; the whole well timbered, and great conveniencies of making meadow thereon; late the eſtate of Jonas Seely. And by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas alſo to me directed, will be ſold, on Saturday, the 29th day of this inſtant October, at the houſe of Godfrey Rherer, tavern-keeper, in Tulpehocken townſhip, in ſaid county, two certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, over the Blue Mountains, in ſaid county, containing about 300 acres each, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of John Schugart; all ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ GEORGE NAGLE, late Sheriff.

To be LETT, for a term of years, and immediately entered upon,

WESTER-OGLE-MILLS, ſituated on Gwin's Falls, a never-failing ſtream, in Baltimore county, Maryland, within 11 miles to the weſtward of Baltimore-town, in the neighbourhood of an extenſive farming country, on the Frederick road, and very convenient to the great road to Cumberland and York counties, in Pennſylvania, from whence the greateſt quantities of wheat are brought to the Baltimore market.

The mill-houſe is built of ſtone, 75 feet by 35, three ſtories high; two merchant-mills, with French burr ſtones, and a griſt-mill, with Cologne, an overſhot wheel to each pair of ſtones.

The merchant-mills were rebuilt this laſt winter, the running gears all new, and in the beſt order; hoiſting gears that go by water, with a new rolling-ſkreen, wind-mill, and boulting-cheſt, conſtructed after the neweſt and beſt manner.

There is joining a convenient little lodging-room, built of ſtone, with a fire-place for the accommodation of the miller.

The griſt-mill built new this ſpring, under the ſame roof, in a ſeparate apartment, and quite independent of the other works; where, if required may be finiſhed, a convenient room, with a fire-place for a family.

There is ſtables for 12 horſes; ſix or eight acres of land capable of being made graſs-ground; with a dwelling-houſe and ſhop, now occupied by a cooper, who is providing barrel-timber for the enſuing ſeaſon.

Any perſon inclinable to rent, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. JOHN BROWN, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to

‖ 6 w. WILLIAM LYON, on the premiſes.

By an order of an Orphans Court, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 8th day of November next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 149 acres of excellent lime ſtone land, ſituate in Eaſt Whiteland, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, and about 27 miles from the city, known by the ſign of the Lamb, it being now and for many years paſt a licenced houſe of entertainment; there is on ſaid plantation an excellent well finiſhed and convenient two ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond, and a good garret, with a piazza the whole length of the houſe, two good wells of water at the door, and a very good ſtone barn, ſtables and ſhed, &c. about 100 acres of land are cleared, of which about 12 acres are good meadow, and may be watered; there is alſo a good bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, a good limeſtone quarry and kiln; the woodland well timbered, and three of the fields may be conveniently watered with a conſtant ſtream. Alſo at the ſame time will be ſold horſes, ſheep, ſwine, plows, harrows, waggon, cart, gears, and ſome houſhold furniture, &c. Late the eſtate of Thomas Ives, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Attendance, credit, and the conditions will be made known, by RACHEL IVES, and WILLIAM IVES, Adminiſtrat. †

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS there is a certain piece or parcel of LAND, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Weſt Whiteland, in the county of Cheſter, and province of Pennſylvania, bounded as follows, viz.---Beginning at a marked white-oak, by the eaſt-ſide of Uwchland road, thence ſouth 73 degrees weſt 48 perches to a poſt, thence north north-weſt by land of David Howell 141 perches to a poſt, thence eaſt by John Cuthbert's land 82 perches to a poſt, thence by the ſaid road ſouth 12 degrees eaſt 48 perches to a poſt, thence ſouth 40 perches to a poſt, thence ſouth 12 degrees eaſt 28 perches to the place of beginning, containing 50¼ acres of land; one of the conveyances whereof, viz. from the aforeſaid John Cuthbert to the ſaid David Howell, for the aforeſaid 50¼ acres of land, was loſt or deſtroyed by accident. Now this is to give notice, that I, the ſubſcriber, being the proper and lawful owner of the ſaid land, do intend to petition the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, at their next ſeſſions, for an act to ſupply the defect in the chain of title to the aforeſaid 50¼ acres, by reaſon of the loſs of the ſaid deed, as aforeſaid. JOHN MORRIS. ‖ *October* 3, 1774.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Indentures of a Servant BOY, who has 5 Years to ſerve; he is capable of doing almoſt any Kind of Work at the Sail-making Buſineſs. Apply to the Printers. ¶

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2393.

CONTINUATION of the Proceedings of the CONGRESS.

The ASSOCIATION, &c.

WE, his Majesty's most loyal subjects, the Delegates of the several Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental Congress held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his Majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions at those grievances and distresses, with which his Majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation the state of the whole continent, find, that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration, adopted by the British Ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these Colonies, and, with them, the British Empire. In prosecution of which system, various Acts of Parliament have been passed for raising a revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America: And in prosecution of the same system, several late, cruel, and oppressive Acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts-Bay, and also an act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these Colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free Protestant Colonies, whenever a wicked Ministry shall chuse so to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty and property of his Majesty's subjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure: And therefore we do, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several colonies, whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows.

First. That from and after the first day of December next, we will not import into British America, from Great-Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, or from any other place, any such goods, wares or merchandize, as shall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any East-India tea from any part of the world; nor any melasses, syrups, paneles, coffee or piemento, from the British plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Western Islands; nor foreign Indigo.

Second. We will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those, who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea, imported on account of the East-India Company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. The earnest desire we have not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September 1775; at which time, if the said acts and part of acts of the British Parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatsoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, residing in Great-Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares or merchandize for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion with such merchant.

Sixth. That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captains or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods, prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismission from their service.

Seventh. We will use our utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep, and increase their number to the greatest extent, and, to that end, we will kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West-Indies or elsewhere; and those of us who are or may become overstocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. We will in our several stations encourage frugality, œconomy and industry; and promote agriculture, arts and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dress, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for Gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for Ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

Ninth. Such as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do, for twelve months last past.—And if any vender of goods or merchandize shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. In case any merchant, trader, or other persons, shall import any goods or merchandize after the first day of December, and before the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either reshipped or delivered up to the Committee of the county or town, wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risque of the importer, until the non-importation agreement shall cease, or be sold, under the direction of the Committee aforesaid; and in the last mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first cost and charges, the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are immediate sufferers by the Boston Port Bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandizes shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a Committee be chosen in every county, city and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such Committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end, that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. That the Committee of Correspondence in the respective colonies do frequently inspect the entries of their Custom-Houses, and inform each other from time to time of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur, relative to this association.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree and resolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province in North-America, which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this association until such parts of the several acts of Parliament, passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties on tea, wine, melasses, syrups, paneles, coffee, sugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glass and painters colours imported into America, and extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by jury, authorize the Judges certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages, that he might otherwise be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from a claimant of ships or goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed—And until that part of the Act of the 12 Geo. 3. ch. 24. intituled, "An act for the better securing his Majesty's dock-yards, magazines, ships, ammunition and stores," by which, any persons charged with committing any of the offences therein described in America, may be tried in any shire or county within the realm, is repealed—And until the four acts passed in the last session of Parliament, viz, that for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston—That for altering the charter and government of the Massachusetts-Bay—And that which is intituled, "An act for the better administration of justice, &c.—And that, "For extending the limits of Quebec, &c." are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the respective colonies, to establish such farther regulations, as they may think proper for carrying into execution this association.

The foregoing association being determined upon by the Congress, was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

In Congress, Philadelphia, October 24, 1774.

Signed PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

New-Hampshire. *John Sullivan, Nathaniel Folsom.*
Massachusetts-Bay. *Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine.*
Rhode-Island. *Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward.*
Connecticut. *Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane.*
New-York. *Isaac Low, John Alsop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, S. Boerum.*
New-Jersey. *James Kinsey, William Livingston, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith.*
Pennsylvania. *Joseph Galloway, John Dickinson, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Ross.*
New-Castle, &c. *Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, George Read.*
Maryland. *Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Samuel Chase.*
Virginia. *Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, P. Henry, junior, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton.*
North-Carolina. *William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, R. Caswell.*
South-Carolina. *Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge.*

To the People of GREAT-BRITAIN,

From the DELEGATES, *appointed by the several English Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, The Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, to consider of their grievances in* GENERAL CONGRESS, *at Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1774.*

Friends, and Fellow-subjects;

WHEN a Nation, led to greatness by the hand of Liberty, and possessed of all the glory that heroism, munificence and humanity can bestow, descends to the ungrateful task of forging chains for her Friends and Children, and, instead of giving support to Freedom, turns advocate for Slavery and Oppression, there is reason to suspect she has either ceased to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her rulers.

In almost every age, in repeated conflicts, in long and bloody wars, as well civil as foreign, against many and powerful nations, against the open assaults of enemies, and the more dangerous treachery of friends, have the inhabitants of your island, your great and glorious ancestors, maintained their independence, and transmitted the rights of men and the blessings of liberty to you their posterity.

Be not surprized therefore, that we, who are descended from the same common ancestors, that we, whose forefathers participated in all the rights, the liberties, and the constitution, you so justly boast, and who have carefully conveyed the same fair inheritance to us, guarantied by the plighted faith of government, and the most solemn compacts with British Sovereigns, should refuse to surrender them to men, who found their claims on no principles of reason, and who prosecute them with a design, that by having our lives and property in their power, they may with the greater facility enslave you.

The cause of America is now the object of universal attention: it has at length become very serious. This unhappy country has not only been oppressed, but abused and misrepresented; and the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, to your interest, and the general welfare of the British empire, leads us to address you on this very important subject.

Know then, That we consider ourselves, and do insist, that we are and ought to be as free as our fellow subjects in Britain, and that no power on earth has a right to take our property from us without our consent.

That we claim all the benefits secured to the subject by the English constitution, and particularly that inestimable one of trial by jury.

That we hold it essential to English Liberty, that no man be condemned unheard; or punished for supposed offences, without having an opportunity of making his defence.

That we think the Legislature of Great-Britain is not authorised by the condition to establish a religion, fraught with sanguinary and impious tenets, or to erect an arbitrary form of government in any quarter of the globe. These rights we, as well as you, deem sacred, and yet, sacred as they are, they have, with many others, been repeatedly and flagrantly violated.

Are not the Proprietors of the soil of Great-Britain Lords of their own property? can it be taken from them without their consent? will they yield it to the arbitrary disposal of any man, or number of men whatever?—You know they will not.

Why then are the Proprietors of the soil of America less Lords of their property than you are of yours, or why should they submit it to the disposal of your Parliament, or any other Parliament or Council in the world, not of their election? Can the intervention of the sea that divides us cause disparity in rights, or can any reason be given, why English subjects, who live three thousand miles from the royal palace, should enjoy less liberty than those who are three hundred miles distant from it?

Reason looks with indignation on such distinctions, and freemen can never perceive their propriety. And yet, however chimerical and unjust such discriminations are, the Parliament assert, that they have a right to bind us in all cases without exception, whether we consent or not; that they may take and use our property when and in what manner they please; that we are pensioners on their bounty for all that we possess, and can hold it no longer than they vouchsafe to permit. Such declarations we consider as heresies in English politics, and which can no more operate to deprive us of our property, than the interdicts of the Pope can divest Kings of sceptres, which the laws of the land and the voice of the people have placed in their hands.

At the conclusion of the late war—a war rendered glorious by the abilities and integrity of a Minister, to whose efforts the British empire owes its safety and its fame: At the conclusion of this war, which was succeeded by an inglorious peace, formed under the auspices of a minister of principles, and of a family, unfriendly to the protestant cause, and inimical to liberty.—We say, at this period, and under the influence of that man, a plan for enslaving your fellow-subjects in America was concerted, and has ever since been pertinaciously carrying into execution.

Prior to this æra you were content with drawing from us the wealth produced by our commerce. You restrained our trade in every way that could conduce to your emolument. You exercised unbounded sovereignty over the sea. You named the ports and nations to which alone our merchandize should be carried, and with whom alone we should trade; and though some of these restrictions were grievous, we nevertheless did not complain; we looked up to you as to our parent state, to which we

were bound by the ſtrongeſt ties; and were happy in being inſtrumental to your proſperity and your grandeur.

We call upon you yourſelves to witneſs our loyalty and attachment to the common intereſt of the whole empire: Did we not, in the laſt war, add all the ſtrength of this vaſt continent to the force which repelled our common enemy? Did we not leave our native ſhores, and meet diſeaſe and death, to promote the ſucceſs of Britiſh arms in foreign climates? Did you not thank us for our zeal, and even reimburſe us large ſums of money, which, you confeſſed, we had advanced beyond our proportion, and far beyond our abilities? You did.

To what cauſes, then, are we to attribute the ſudden change of treatment, and that ſyſtem of ſlavery, which was prepared for us at the reſtoration of peace.

Before we had recovered from the diſtreſſes which ever attend war, an attempt was made to drain this country of all its money, by the oppreſſive ſtamp-act. Paint, glaſs, and other commodities, which you would not permit us to purchaſe of other nations, were taxed; nay, although no wine is made in any country, ſubject to the Britiſh ſtate, you prohibited our procuring it of foreigners, without paying a tax, impoſed by your parliament, on all we imported. Theſe and many other impoſitions were laid upon us, moſt unjuſtly and unconſtitutionally, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.—In order to ſilence complaint, it was, indeed, provided, that this revenue ſhould be expended in America, for its protection and defence.—Theſe exactions, however, can receive no juſtification from a pretended neceſſity of protecting and defending us. They are laviſhly ſquandered on court favourites and miniſterial dependents, generally avowed enemies to America, and employing themſelves, by partial repreſentations, to traduce and embroil the colonies. For the neceſſary ſupport of government here, we ever were and ever ſhall be ready to provide. And whenever the exigencies of the ſtate may require it, we ſhall, as we have heretofore done, chearfully contribute our full proportion of men and money. To enforce this unconſtitutional and unjuſt ſcheme of taxation, every fence that the wiſdom of our Britiſh anceſtors had carefully erected againſt arbitrary power, has been violently thrown down in America, and the ineſtimable right of trial by jury taken away, in caſes that touch both life and property.—It was ordained that whenever offences ſhould be committed in the colonies againſt particular acts, impoſing various duties and reſtrictions upon trade, the proſecutor might bring his action for the penalties in the courts of Admiralty; by which means the ſubject loſt the advantage of being tried by an honeſt uninfluenced jury of the vicinage, and was ſubjected to the ſad neceſſity of being judged by a ſingle man, a creature of the crown, and according to the courſe of a law, which exempts the proſecutor from the trouble of proving his accuſation, and obliges the defendant either to evince his innocence or to ſuffer. To give this new judicatory the greater importance and, as if with deſign to protect falſe accuſers, it is further provided, that the judges certificate of there having been probable cauſes of ſeizure and proſecution, ſhall protect the proſecutor from actions at common law for recovery of damages.

By the courſe of our law, offences committed in ſuch of the Britiſh dominions in which courts are eſtabliſhed, and juſtice duly and regularly adminiſtered, ſhall be there tried by a jury of the vicinage. There the offenders and the witneſſes are known, and the degree of credibility to be given to their teſtimony can be aſcertained.

In all theſe Colonies, juſtice is regularly and impartially adminiſtered, and yet by the conſtruction of ſome, and the direction of other acts of parliament, offenders are to be taken by force, together with all ſuch perſons as may be pointed out as witneſſes, and carried to England, there to be tried in a diſtant land, by a *jury* of ſtrangers, and ſubject to all the diſadvantages that reſult from want of friends, want of witneſſes, and want of money.

When the deſign of raiſing a revenue from the duties impoſed on the importation of tea into America had in great meaſure been rendered abortive, by our ceaſing to import that commodity, a ſcheme was concerted by the Miniſtry with the Eaſt-India Company, and an act paſſed enabling and encouraging them to tranſport and vend it in the colonies. Aware of the danger of giving ſucceſs to this inſidious manœuvre, and of permitting a precedent of taxation thus to be eſtabliſhed among us, various methods were adopted to elude the ſtroke. The people of Boſton, then ruled by a Governor, whom, as well as his predeceſſor Sir Francis Bernard, all America conſiders as her enemy, were exceedingly embarraſſed. The ſhips which had arrived with the tea were by his management prevented from returning.—The duties would have been paid; the cargoes landed and expoſed to ſale; a Governor's influence would have procured and protected many purchaſers. While the town was ſuſpended by deliberations on this important ſubject, the tea was deſtroyed. Even ſuppoſing a treſpaſs was thereby committed, and the proprietors of the tea entitled to damages,—the courts of law were open, and judges appointed by the crown preſided in them.—The Eaſt-India Company however did not think proper to commence any ſuits, nor did they even demand ſatisfaction either from individuals or from the community in general. The Miniſtry, it ſeems, officiouſly made the caſe their own, and the great council of the nation deſcended to intermeddle with a diſpute about private property.—Divers papers, letters, and other unauthenticated ex parte evidence were laid before them; neither the perſons who deſtroyed the tea, or the people of Boſton, were called upon to anſwer the complaint. The Miniſtry, incenſed by being diſappointed in a favourite ſcheme, were determined to recur from the little arts of fineſſe, to open force and unmanly violence. The port of Boſton was blocked up by a fleet, and an army placed in the town. Their trade was to be ſuſpended, and thouſands reduced to the neceſſity of gaining ſubſiſtance from charity, till they ſhould ſubmit to paſs under the yoke, and conſent to become ſlaves, by confeſſing the omnipotence of parliament, and acquieſcing in whatever diſpoſition they might think proper to make of their lives and property.

Let juſtice and humanity ceaſe to be the boaſt of your nation! Conſult your hiſtory, examine your records of former tranſactions, nay turn to the annals of the many arbitrary ſtates and kingdoms that ſurround you, and ſhew us a ſingle inſtance of men being condemned to ſuffer for imputed crimes, unheard, unqueſtioned, and without even the ſpecious formality of a trial; and that too by laws made expreſly for the purpoſe, and which had no exiſtence at the time of the fact committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe proceedings to the genius and temper of your laws and conſtitution, the taſk will become more arduous when we call upon our miniſterial enemies to juſtify, not only condemning men untried and by hearſay, but involving the innocent in one common puniſhment with the guilty, and for the act of thirty or forty, to bring poverty, diſtreſs and calamity on thirty thouſand ſouls, and thoſe not your enemies, but your friends, brethren, and fellow ſubjects.

It would be ſome conſolation to us, if the catalogue of American oppreſſions ended here. It gives us pain to be reduced to the neceſſity of reminding you, that under the confidence repoſed in the faith of government, pledged in a royal charter from a Britiſh Sovereign, the fore-fathers of the preſent inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay left their former habitations, and eſtabliſhed that great, flouriſhing, and loyal colony. Without incurring or being charged with a forfeiture of their rights, without being heard, without being tried, without law, and without juſtice, by an act of parliament their charter is deſtroyed, their liberties violated, their conſtitution and form of government changed: And all this upon no better pretence, than becauſe in one of their towns a treſpaſs was committed on ſome merchandize, ſaid to belong to one of the companies, and becauſe the Miniſtry were of opinion, that ſuch high political regulations were neceſſary to compel due ſubordination and obedience to their mandates.

Nor are theſe the only capital grievances under which we labour. We might tell of diſſolute, weak and wicked Governors having been ſet over us; of Legiſlatures being ſuſpended for aſſerting the rights of Britiſh ſubjects—of needy and ignorant dependents on great men, advanced to the ſeats of juſtice and to other places of truſt and importance;—of hard reſtrictions on commerce, and a great variety of leſſer evils, the recollection of which is almoſt loſt under the weight and preſſure of greater and more poignant calamities.

Now mark the progreſſion of the miniſterial plan for inſlaving us.

Well aware that ſuch hardy attempts to take our property from us; to deprive us of that valuable right of trial by jury; to ſeize our perſons, and carry us for trial to Great-Britain; to blockade our ports; to deſtroy our charters, and change our forms of government, would occaſion, and had already occaſioned, great diſcontent in all the colonies, which might produce oppoſition to theſe meaſures: An act was paſſed to protect, indemnify, and ſcreen from puniſhment ſuch as might be guilty even of murder, in endeavouring to carry their oppreſſive edicts into execution; and by another act the dominion of Canada is to be ſo extended, modelled, and governed, as that by being diſunited from us, detached from our intereſts, by civil as well as religious prejudices, that by their numbers daily ſwelling with Catholic emigrants from Europe, and by their devotion to adminiſtration, ſo friendly to their religion, they might become formidable to us, and, on occaſion, be fit inſtruments in the hands of power, to reduce the ancient free Proteſtant colonies to the ſame ſtate of ſlavery with themſelves.

This was evidently the object of the act:—And in this view, being extremely dangerous to our liberty and quiet, we cannot forbear complaining of it, as hoſtile to Britiſh America.—Superadded to theſe conſiderations, we cannot help deploring the unhappy condition to which it has reduced the many Engliſh ſettlers, who, encouraged by the Royal Proclamation, promiſing the enjoyment of all their rights, have purchaſed eſtates in that country.—They are now the ſubjects of an arbitrary government, deprived of trial by jury, and when impriſoned cannot claim the benefit of the habeas corpus act, that great bulwark and palladium of Engliſh liberty:—Nor can we ſuppreſs our aſtoniſhment, that a Britiſh Parliament ſhould ever conſent to eſtabliſh in that country a religion that has deluged your iſland in blood, and diſperſed impiety, bigotry, perſecution, murder and rebellion, through every part of the world.

This being a true ſtate of facts, let us beſeech you to conſider to what end they lead.

Admit that the Miniſtry, by the powers of Britain, and the aid of our Roman Catholic neighbours, ſhould be able to carry the point of taxation, and reduce us to a ſtate of perfect humiliation and ſlavery. Such an enterprize would doubtleſs make ſome addition to your national debt, which already preſſes down your liberties, and fills you with penſioners and placemen.---We preſume, alſo, that your commerce will ſomewhat be diminiſhed. However, ſuppoſe you ſhould prove victorious—in what condition will you then be? What advantages or what laurels will you reap from ſuch a conqueſt?

May not a Miniſtry with the ſame armies inſlave you—it may be ſaid, you will ceaſe to pay them—but remember the taxes from America, the wealth, and we may add the men, and particularly the Roman Catholics of this vaſt continent will then be in the power of your enemies—nor will you have any reaſon to expect, that after making ſlaves of us, many among us ſhould refuſe to aſſiſt in reducing you to the ſame abject ſtate.

Do not treat this as chimerical—know that in leſs than half a century, the quitrents reſerved to the crown, from the numberleſs grants of this vaſt continent, will pour large ſtreams of wealth into the royal coffers, and if to this be added the power of taxing America at pleaſure, the crown will be rendered independent on you for ſupplies, and will poſſeſs more treaſure than may be neceſſary to purchaſe the *remains of* liberty in your iſland.—In a word, take care that you do not fall into the pit that is preparing for us.

We believe there is yet much virtue, much juſtice, and much public ſpirit in the Engliſh nation—To that juſtice we now appeal. You have been told that we are ſeditious, impatient of government, and deſirous of independency. Be aſſured that theſe are not facts but calumnies—Permit us to be as free as yourſelves, and we ſhall ever eſteem a union with you to be our greateſt glory and our greateſt happineſs, we ſhall ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the empire—we ſhall conſider your enemies as our enemies, and your intereſt as our own.

But if you are determined that your Miniſters ſhall wantonly ſport with the rights of mankind—if neither the voice of juſtice, the dictates of the law, the principles of the conſtitution, or the ſuggeſtions of humanity can reſtrain your hands from ſhedding human blood in ſuch an impious cauſe, we muſt then tell you, that we never will ſubmit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any miniſtry or nation in the world.

Place us in the ſame ſituation that we were at the cloſe of the laſt war, and our former harmony will be reſtored.

But leſt the ſame ſupineneſs and the ſame inattention to our common intereſt, which you have for ſeveral years ſhewn, ſhould continue, we think it prudent to anticipate the conſequences.

By the deſtruction of the trade of Boſton, the Miniſtry have endeavoured to induce ſubmiſſion to their meaſures. The like fate may befal us all; we will endeavour therefore to live without trade, and recur for ſubſiſtance to the fertility and bounty of our native ſoil, which will afford us all the neceſſaries and ſome of the conveniencies of life.---We have ſuſpended our importation from Great-Britain and Ireland; and in leſs than a year's time, unleſs our grievances ſhould be redreſſed, ſhall diſcontinue our exports to thoſe kingdoms and the Weſt-Indies.

It is with the utmoſt regret, however, that we find ourſelves compelled by the overruling principles of ſelf-preſervation, to adopt meaſures, detrimental in their conſequences to numbers of our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain and Ireland. But we hope, that the magnanimity and juſtice of the Britiſh nation will furniſh a parliament of ſuch wiſdom, independance and public ſpirit, as may ſave the violated rights of the whole empire, from the devices of wicked Miniſters and evil Counſellors, whether in or out of office, and thereby reſtore that harmony, friendſhip and fraternal affection between all the inhabitants of his Majeſty's kingdoms and territories, ſo ardently wiſhed for by every true and honeſt American.

[*The foregoing, with a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh American Colonies, is publiſhed in a Pamphlet, which may be had of Meſſieurs William and Thomas Bradford, alſo a Letter to the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec; extracted from the Minutes of the Congreſs.*]

OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES,
at the Corner of Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, next but one to Walnut-ſtreet; the lot is 27 feet in front, and 123 in depth.

One other houſe and lot, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet; the lot is 18 feet 6 inches in breadth, and ſo continues to the depth of 120 feet, and then widens to the breadth of 28 feet 6 inches, and ſo continues the further depth of 26 feet, and then narroweth to the breadth of 12 feet 6 inches, and continues that breadth to the depth of 54 feet, has the privilege of two alleys, one leading into Front-ſtreet, the other leading into Walnut-ſtreet; the houſe is three ſtory, well built, and in good repair, has a nurſery, and large kitchen behind it, having good lodging rooms over the whole.

A houſe, lot, wharff, and ſtores, on the eaſt ſide of Penn-ſtreet, a little below Pine-ſtreet; the lot is 25 feet 6 inches in breadth, including the half of an 8 feet alley, and extends in length into the river Delaware; the whole is now in good repair, and brings in a rent of 143 l. per annum.

A two ſtory brick houſe and lot, alſo three frame houſes and lots, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, all ſituate between Second-ſtreet corner and Walnut-ſtreet bridge.

The following very valuable Plantations and Tracts of Land, in Pennſylvania, viz.

A plantation and tract of 272 acres of land, on Bulkill creek, about 3 miles from Bethlehem.

A tract of 138 acres of land, on Monocaſey creek, above Bethlehem, remarkably well timbered.

One tract of patented land, on Jacob's creek, near where it falls into Yougheagany river, containing about 300 acres, exceeding rich land.

Four tracts of warranted land, in the Forks of Kiſhkomanety river, about 25 miles from Pittſburgh; one 391 acres, another 385 acres, another 275 acres, and the other 358 acres.

To be SOLD, or granted on groundrent for ever,

A good brick houſe and lot of ground, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, is pleaſantly ſituated, about ½ of a mile from the city, and near the new market.

To be LETT on groundrent for ever,

Sundry lots on the north ſide of Branch-ſtreet.

Sundry lots on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet.

Sundry lots on each ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race-ſtreet and Vine-ſtreet.

Sundry lots on each ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Elm and Wood-ſtreets.

Sundry lots on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Fourth-ſtreet and Fifth-ſtreet.

One lot on the north ſide of Story-ſtreet.

One lot on the ſouth ſide of Story-ſtreet.

A number of lots on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and Spence-ſtreet.

Two lots of ground on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet.

A number of lots in the Diſtrict of Southwark, and ſeveral lots in the town of Richmond, in Kenſington.

Plans of all which are to be ſeen at the above office.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,
THOMAS PROCTOR.

Sundry ſums of money to be lett out at intereſt on good ſecurity in the city or county of Philadelphia. Enquire at the ſaid office, where all buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing way is carried on as uſual, by JAMES HUMPHREYS.

Imported in the laſt VESSELS from LONDON and BRISTOL,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY
SAMUEL RHOADS, JUNIOR,
At his Store, on the South Side of Pine-ſtreet, near the Bird-in-Hand Wharff, between Front and Penn-ſtreets, almoſt oppoſite to John Brown's,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, amongſt which are the following articles, Three-penny, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 2s. half-crown and deck nails; trunk, hob, clout, ſcupper, and pump nails; ſprigs, tacks, tenter-kooks, braſs nails and ſcrews; wood-ſcrews, coffin nails, ſcrews and furniture; anvils, beak-irons, vizes, ſledges, mill, croſs-cut, pit, hand, woodcutters, tennon, pannel, graſting, and a variety of other ſaws; long and ſhort frying-pans; braſs kettles, braſs and copper warming-pans; copper and iron tea-kettles; iron and braſs chafing-diſhes; japanned plate-warmers; bellows, fire-ſhovels and tongs; ſteel and braſs chimney hooks; ſteel candleſticks, ſnuffers, extinguiſhers; roaſting jacks, jack chains; quart and pint black jacks; beaf-ſteak tongs; chopping knives, grid-irons; coffee-mills, braſs cocks; corks, cork-drawers, cork-ſcrews, ſugar-nippers, key-rings and ſwivels; flat and box irons; ſtands for ditto; a variety of ſtock, braſs nob, ring locks and latches; cloſet, cheſt, horſe, bag and pad-locks; TH and HL hinges, from 3 to 24 inches; ſtrap, dovetail, table, braſs, and other hinges; plane-irons, chiſſels, gouges, augers, raſps and files, of different ſorts; braſs lifting handles; braſs handles and eſcutcheons, neweſt faſhion, ſetts of tea-cheſt furniture; bed-ſcrew covers; cloak pins; ſcrew rings, curtain rings, ſaſh faſteners, braſs and wood ſaſh pullies, ſcrew ditto, ſaſh and ſcale lines; large and ſmall braſs caſtors, ſconces, braſs knockers; night bolts, round and flat ſliding bolts; houſe, horſe, and cow bells; bell cranks, wire and handles; ſmiths, carpenters, and ſhoemakers hammers; bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels; ſpike and other gimblets; awl handles and blades, tacks, ſhoeknives; carpenters and ſhoemakers pinchers and nippers; carpenters and coopers compaſſes; tap and bung borers; carvers gouges; carpenters and coopers adzes, coopers howels and croze irons; marking and pinking irons; hand vizes; ſcales and weights, large and ſmall ſcale beams; large and pocket ſteelyards; ivory handled, buck, ſtag, ſhambuck, and buffaloe knives and forks; carving, pruning, butchers, cutteau, pen and other knives; butchers ſteels; razor ſtraps, curling and pinching tongs; plated ſtirrups, bridle bits, and ſpurs; boot ſtrapping, curry combs, horſe bruſhes, horſe fleams; curriers knives and ſteels; drawing knives, bay and ſtraw knives; garden ſpades, ſhovels, garden and French hoes; wire, ſpring, wooden rat and mouſe traps; braſs dog-collars; ſailmakers palms and needles; caulking irons; fiſhing hooks, Canada and common guns; gun barrels, locks, hammers; oil flints, bullet and ſwan ſhot moulds; caſes of mathematical inſtruments; counting-houſe ſeals; braſs dividers, ſcales, carpenters rules; pencil-caſes and pencils; glue; ſteel in faggots, plate iron, ſheet braſs, bar lead, &c. Alſo, painters colours; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 12 by 18, 13 by 19, and 14 by 20 crown glaſs; ſides of ditto; glaziers diamonds; painters palet knives, and a variety of other articles.